

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1932

No. 11

## The Calgary Conference and Its Outcome

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.,

*President of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation*



## The Great U.F.A. Rally at Drumheller



## Premier Brownlee on Problems of Provincial Administration



## Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

(Page 10)



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## EDITORIAL

5

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH  
FEDERATION

During the past month, the outcome of the Calgary Conference, at which the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was provisionally organized, has been more widely discussed in the press than any other subject of national importance with the single exception of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. We can only touch the fringe of the discussion; in a monthly issue it is impossible to deal adequately with comment and criticism appearing in six Alberta daily newspapers, and in dailies and weeklies in the other eight Provinces.

In some quarters the reception of the new Federation has been friendly; in others non-committal but judicially fair; and, in such periodicals as the *Financial Times* of Montreal (which gives expression to the policies and the hopes and fears of the financial oligarchy that rules the Dominion) derisive, scornful, hostile. The *Calgary Herald*, which is loth to quote friendly comment on the Federation, printed this article in full. In Alberta weeklies there is more favorable than unfavorable comment. Several Alberta editors come out, boldly, in frank advocacy of radical social reconstruction, the need for which is today recognized, not only by the organized Farmers and the political Labor

movement, but by distinguished economists in Canadian universities and members of other professions.

\* \* \*

## TRANSLATING U.F.A. POLICY INTO ACTION

Most of the opponents of the U.F.A. and critics of the Federation affect to regard the objective of our movement, as proclaimed by manifesto, as something essentially and radically new. In point of fact there is no major item in the program of the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference, and none in the tentative program of the Calgary Conference, which is not a definite expression of the decisions of successive Conventions of the Association. The U.F.A. Executive, both at Edmonton and at Calgary, have simply been devising ways and means of carrying out the mandates of the Convention—of carrying Convention resolutions into the field of *action*. Have the Alberta daily papers not been familiar with these decisions?

\* \* \*

## WHY THE NEW MOVEMENT IS FEARED

If the elected officers of the U.F.A. had been content to regard the Convention decisions merely as pious wishes, not to be taken seriously, there would have been no hostile press barrage. It is because the chosen representatives of the movement have shown their determination to carry principles into practice and policies into action that the decisions of the recent Conference excite fear. The growing constitutional revolt against an economic system which has proved incapable of preserving the masses of the people from want in the midst of abundance is a threat to the old order of things. It need be feared, however, only by those who stand in the way of social readjustment; who prescribe as a remedy for economic anaemia the bleeding of the patient in the name of a spurious "economy"; and who do so in the hope that by lowering the standard of living in Canada and other countries, when that standard should be rapidly rising, they may themselves emerge from the present crisis with all their own privileges not only unimpaired, but actually strengthened. It is because the new Federation has at least real prospects of becoming a formidable force, that the flood gates have been opened to a hostile propaganda which in many instances at least is quite obviously intended to confuse.

\* \* \*

## FRIENDLY COMMENT

In marked contrast to the attitude of the *Calgary Herald* and the *Edmonton Journal*, united as they have been for more than twelve years, in opposition to political action by the organized Farmers and Labor, is the re-

(Continued on page 7)



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

### CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INCORPORATED

The U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Ltd., now takes its place in the co-operative movement in Alberta. The memorandum and articles of the association, signed by ten members of the U.F.A. Board, have been filed in regular form with the Provincial Supervisor of Co-operative Activities. The six members of the U.F.A. Executive are named as trustees of the new organization.

Wide powers to carry on any form of commercial activity on co-operative lines by this step are now vested in the Central U.F.A. For the present, however, there will be no change of policy. The Co-operative Committee of the U.F.A. Board will continue to function through Central Office as a purchasing agency on behalf of the steadily increasing number of constituency and district co-operative organizations and the unattached U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals which engage in co-operative buying. If the present rate of increase and activity is maintained there is no doubt that the farmers of Alberta will, in the near future, exert a real influence in determining the price levels of the principal bulk supplies necessary to living and operations on the farm.

### Binder Twine

We have had a splendid season's run in twine orders up to date. The efficiency of our district organization system and its association with Central Office has been amply demonstrated in the face of the keenest competition yet witnessed in this field. Locals who have purchased car lots and require additional supplies are hereby requested to take action in good time before their stocks run out, forwarding to Central Office an estimate of further requirements so that arrangements can be made for shipment without delay.

### Fuel and Lubricating Oils

Threshing season is now at hand in many parts of the Province and quite a satisfactory number of communities are raising orders for drum car lots of Red Head oils. A drum car holds sixty to sixty-five full drums, or one hundred and ten half drums, approximately three thousand gallons of lubricating oils. All grades may be shipped; also greases and transmission oils. By co-operating to receive such a shipment a full supply of the heavier grades for threshing and of lighter grades for winter can be secured at low prices.

A fleet of twelve large tank trucks are travelling the roads day and night. The Red Head brand and its association with the U.F.A. and the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative, through Great West Distributors, has become well known in hundreds of communities by their constant passing. These trucks, carrying from 1,300 to 2,000 gallons of fuel oils in four compartments of approximately 500 gallons each, are delivering the various grades of gasoline and tractor fuels from Coutts and Turner Valley. Members of our Locals in the vicinity of these cities are asked to note that for a limited period commencing with September 1st a special price due to drum car shipments will prevail on all orders of Red Head oil purchased at these plants. Members taking delivery should not fail to give the name of their Local U.F.A. or Co-operative Association.

The bulk stations of the company are becoming more and more the centre of farmers' trade in Calgary and Edmonton.

An important and necessary factor in successful use of the truck fleet by our co-operating Locals is the gathering of sufficient drums at the time of placing the order or prior thereto, so as to eliminate all delay in delivery.

The availability of cheaper fuel oils in Alberta has without doubt caused many farmers to fail to grasp the significance of our co-operative movement here. It is interesting to note that many communities in the Province of Saskatchewan, after having tested the quality of these products during the past few years, are now urgently demanding service along these lines.

## Various Commodities Handled by Central Co-operative

We again draw attention to the fact that in flour, lumber, tires, tubes, thresher belts and rubber hose, batteries, paints, salt, honey, grass seeds, anti-freeze and other chemicals, etc., we are in a position to give service. We are not handling machinery, groceries or dry goods.

### COAL

The Co-operative Committee has again established satisfactory connections in the Drumheller, Carbon, Edmonton and Lethbridge coal fields. Special discounts prevail during the month of September, providing an opportunity for saving on the winter supply of coal for those able to avail themselves of the same.

### B. C. APPLES

In a circular to Co-operatives and Locals, in behalf of the Co-operative Committee, Mr. Priestley calls attention to the fact that arrangements have been made to handle winter apples co-operatively through the committee. Secretaries are urged to secure orders at once. Fruit will be shipped at the current wholesale price, which the Central Office will watch closely. If orders are received in reasonable time, it will be possible to ship some cars in bulk. Boxed apples, crabs, pears and prunes can be shipped at any time. The minimum weight of bulk cars up to the end of September is 30,000 lbs. and after that 35,000 lbs. Six varieties of apples can be shipped in bulk in each car, including crab apples.

"An important reason why your order should be placed early if you are wanting apples in bulk," reads the circular, "is that the railway companies are not responsible for damage by frost to apples shipped in bulk; hence, all shipments in bulk should be made on or before October 20th."

See you Local secretary about this matter.

Minimum car lots of boxed apples contain from 650 to 700 boxes, and make possible the shipment of other fruits, such as pears and prunes and also winter onions. Vegetables cannot be shipped with bulk apples, and any association wishing to get a quantity of winter onions in a car should order apples in boxes.

The Co-operative movement continues to grow. Men and women in all parts of the civilized world are determined to bridge the gap between producer and consumer by building up co-operative organizations.

The more farmers we can interest in the movement the stronger it will be. What about your district?

NOTE: Convention reports and other news of the organization will be found on page 22 and following pages.



# U.F.A. Rally at Drumheller Gives Expression to Vitality of U.F.A. Movement

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering Hears Addresses on Fundamental Problems of Reconstruction by Well-known Leaders

—J. S. Woodsworth Gives First Public Speech in Alberta as President of New Federation Under U.F.A. Auspices

—President Gardiner, E. J. Garland, Norman F. Priestley, Premier Brownlee, Are Speakers

Attended at both afternoon and evening sessions by approximately 1,500 persons who from time to time showed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the analysis of the tasks of the Association by its chosen leaders, and their approval of the plan of action to realise U.F.A. policies which the speakers of the day set forth, the Farmers' Rally held in the Drumheller arena on August 13th marked a most successful beginning of the series of U.F.A. rallies to be held at central points throughout the Province during the fall months.

The rally was the outcome of an invitation from the Mayor and City Council and Board of Trade of Drumheller and every effort had been made by the citizens to provide for the comfort and convenience of the visitors. John M. Wheatley, U.F.A. Director for Bow River, whose ability as chairman contributed much to the success of the day's proceedings, and the various speakers, expressed the thanks of the Association to those who had generously taken the responsibility of making the local arrangements. What they had done, said Mr. Wheatley, was a real contribution to the promotion of a better understanding between the farmers and business people. Speakers at the afternoon session were E. J. Garland, M. P. for Bow River; Premier Brownlee and Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president. In the evening addresses were given by J. S. Woodsworth, President of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, who thus made his first public appearance in Alberta, since his election to the office, under U.F.A. auspices, Robert Gardiner, M.P., President of the U.F.A. W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.* spoke briefly at the evening session.

## Movement Strong and Vital

In view of the extensive character of the program, Mr. Priestley confined himself to a few introductory remarks, stating that while there were many Association matters which he should like to discuss in detail, he would prefer under the circumstances not to take up much time on this occasion. It had been said by its opponents that the U.F.A. was in a state of decay. "We affirm this afternoon," he said, "with all the conviction of which we are capable, that this is not the case. Our leaders have come back to Central Office or have forwarded to Central Office accounts of meetings held this year characterized by concentrated enthusiasm and energy such as has not been the case for many years—perhaps never since 1921." The Association, while affiliating itself with other groups, was not entering the arena of party politics. The membership of the U.F.A. "called upon the people of the towns and villages to support our program, which has in view a better living, a greater life for all the people."

## Garland on Need for Advanced Policies

That the brilliant Parliamentary record of Mr. Garland has been followed with appreciation and approval in the constituency he represents, was attested

by the applause which greeted his appearance and punctuated his address on Federal issues. Not hesitating to declare his belief in the necessity for advanced policies, he urged the need in particular for radical change in the monetary system, which, he declared, should be brought under the ownership of the people and administered in their behalf in such fashion as would assure the end of want in the midst of plenty by providing for the distribution to consumers of the products of industry.

Dealing with the present condition of agriculture, Mr. Garland advised farmers to pay what they can but not to worry if they are unable to meet their indebtedness. Wheat prices had shrunk from \$319,000,000 in 1929 to \$117,000,000 in 1931, and in the same period land values had substantially declined. Agriculture in Canada, since Confederation, had paid higher interest rates than had been paid in any other civilized country, but when the U.F.A. and other members of the Co-operating Groups in Parliament asked that the law which is now on the statute books, limiting bank interest rates to 7 per cent, be enforced by the provision of penalties for its violation, Liberals and Conservatives united in defeating the proposal.

Quoting Sir Basil Blackett, a director of the Bank of England, Mr. Garland said that the world had never been so well equipped as today to supply its population with every need. So much was this the case that Sir Basil had described our vision of the future as "so bright that it dazzles us," and that in this generation and the next there should be no need for any man, woman or child to go without food or clothing or any of the necessities of a tolerable living.

One reason why want and distress existed today, why farmers could not make even the costs of production, was that wealth was concentrated in a few hands. Seventy-four per cent of the income tax was paid by 2.2 per cent of the population.

Mr. Garland showed that by endeavoring to maintain the Canadian dollar close to parity with the United States currency, the Dominion Government contributed heavily to the poverty of agriculture. Argentina, whose currency was below par with the British pound sterling, received roughly \$60 for every ten pounds paid by British buyers of wheat from that country; while Canada obtained only \$41. The position of the Australian exporter was similar to that

Premier Brownlee's address at the Drumheller Rally is reported at length on page 8. The Premier reviewed with considerable detail the problems of Provincial administration, and an effort has been made to deal with all the principal points in his address.

of the exporter from the Argentine. The Canadian wheat grower was thus at a great disadvantage, since the greater part of his produce was sold on the export market. Agriculture had lost \$60,000,000 during the current year by reason of the Government's effort to maintain the myth of the gold standard.

The speaker briefly reviewed a number of the pledges made to the Canadian people by Mr. Bennett in order to win power in 1930, including the promise that if he were made Premier "not a man or woman in Canada who wanted work but would have work." The Prime Minister's failure to make good these pledges had been tragic and colossal.

In conclusion, Mr. Garland outlined the program of the League for Social Reconstruction, showing its close similarity to the programs of the U.F.A. and the Labor groups comprising the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and pointing out that it had the support of many outstanding leaders in Canada's intellectual life in the universities and elsewhere.

## Evening Session

When Mr. Wheatley opened the evening session at the appointed time the long rows of seats in the arena were filled to capacity, and the crowd which continued to file into the building for some time after the meeting began stood in all the gangways which intersect the galleries of seats.

W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, was introduced by Mr. Priestley, who referred to his services to the organization as editor of the official organ for the past eleven years. Mr. Smith expressed his appreciation of the privilege of serving "the greatest organization of its kind on the American continent" and of being associated with the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, in whose ideals he had believed for thirty years. He paid a tribute to the City of Drumheller, who had given expression to their desire for friendly relations with the farming community, and to the *Drumheller Mail*, which had assisted in making the rally so successful. In conclusion, Mr. Smith urged the imperative need for searching and radical thought and resolute effort at this time.

## J. S. Woodsworth Speaks

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was the subject of an eloquent address by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

(Continued on page 30)



## "The Co-operative Commonwealth"

An Examination of the Objective of the U.F.A. Movement as Defined by the Annual Convention

By the EDITOR

### Are Bankers "Ultimate Owners of All Property"?

In the second clause of the definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" adopted by the last Annual Convention, stress is laid upon the dominating role played by finance in the control of all economic and industrial life. I have already quoted this clause in full, and have cited in support of the assertion that "the key to economic power is possessed by those who are in control of the mechanism of finance," the authority of the present Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald. I had intended to pass on at once to deal with other clauses in the definition; but as a clear and positive recognition of the need for social control of financial mechanism and of financial policy is essential to intelligent effort to bring about a transition from Capitalism to the Co-operative Commonwealth, it may be worth while to deal with this matter more fully.

The writer of an article which appeared in *The New Age* of August 18th, 1932, sets forth in sixteen paragraphs the reasons why, in his opinion, "the ultimate owners of all property, whether pledged for loans or not, are the bankers." If the process of reasoning by which this conclusion is arrived at be sound, then it must be admitted that those who control the banking system are in fact the supreme arbiters of the destiny of every country. I therefore suggest that, even at the expense of a little trouble, readers of *The U.F.A.* examine closely the argument presented below. To do so will save a great deal of trouble and explanation later. It may enable them to establish, definitely, the case for the transfer of control to a disinterested body responsible only to the people, and concerned only to ensure an effective distribution to the people, as consumers, of the food, clothing and shelter and other good things of life which industry can provide in super-abundance.

#### The Argument in Sixteen Paragraphs

The article from *The New Age* bears the title "The Ultimate Ownership of Property," and reads as follows:

(1) When the late Dr. Walter Leaf, in denial of the statement that "banks create credit," declared that it was the borrowers who created it, he committed himself to the generalisation that *all credits in circulation are debts to the banks.*

(2) Up to the present time the banks have never issued credits except as loans.

(3) These loans ultimately rest on the security of the physical property made by the community. (By physical property it is intended to include all goods and services together with the organization and other means of making or performing them.)

(4) Although in practice the security deposited by borrowers is a paper document, the document represents *physical property*—or it would not be a security.

(5) It is true that the banker is not

primarily concerned with the physical backing of the loan and security. He does not contemplate receiving repayment in the form of physical property, but in the form in which he makes the loan, i.e., financial credit.

(6) Nevertheless the possibility of his getting the financial credit back from the borrower depends on the borrower's (who of course has disbursed it on borrowing it) getting it back out of the community; and the borrower can only do that by selling them physical property.

(7) But (by par. 1) the financial credit paid to the borrower for that physical property is credit owing to the bank in other quarters, and this credit (by par. 4) is based on the security of other forms of physical property in other quarters.

(8) Comprehensively, then, all credit in circulation represents the banks' potential ownership of all physical property in existence.

(9) The credits spent in the past on making physical property now existing

amounts to many times the amount of credit now circulating.

(10) The price at which it can be sold cannot exceed the total amount of credit in circulation. (Property can't "fetch" more money than exists to be fetched.)

(11) The total realisable value of all property is ultimately the same figure as total outstanding bank-loans at any given time.

(12) Bank-loans create the price-value of property. Repayments of bank-loans destroy such value.

(13) The collective property of a community who owe nothing to the banks has no money-value; for the community have no money.

(14) In a monetary economy property with no monetary value has no effective use-value. No money, no production, no consumption.

(15) The ownership of property lies in the effective control of its use; not in the legal title to use it.

(16) The ultimate owners of all property, whether pledged for loans or not, are the bankers.

#### PERVERTING PUBLIC OPINION

"Study the public opinion of any nation, and one becomes terrified by the ease with which it is capable of perversion. France 'the historic enemy' becomes the 'natural friend' overnight. We discover the 'soul of Russia' in 1914, and insist on 'her natural barbarity' in 1918 after the Bolsheviks have seized power."—Harold J. Laski, London University.

## The Economic Conference and After

By the EDITOR

The Imperial Economic Conference has come and gone. It has been given wide publicity in the press. Its outcome has been hailed as a great achievement. In innumerable articles and interviews the public has been told that it marks the first step towards emergence from the economic crisis—the crisis, that is to say (the phrase will bear repetition until the criminal folly of it has been fully realized) of Want in the Midst of Plenty. The Conference marks no such step.

\* \* \*

Since it did not come to grips with the causes of the breakdown of the machinery of distribution; since it did not attempt to deal with the vital issue of the day—the provision of means to enable consumers to obtain the food, clothing and shelter and comforts which the industrial machine can produce in superabundance—it would be folly to expect that the Conference could make any lasting contribution to the revival of industry. It confined itself almost entirely to tinkering with tariffs. It sought to provide ways and means of diverting somewhat the channels of international trade. That, of course, might be worth doing. If it should involve substantial reductions in the Canadian tariff, it would lighten somewhat for the time being the well-nigh intolerable burdens borne by Canada's primary industry. But whether Premier Bennett did or did not succumb to the pressure of the manufacturers whose interests the present Government, even

more than its predecessor, has been at all times anxious to serve to the detriment of agriculture, is not yet publicly known. The nature and extent of the reductions to which he has agreed have not been divulged. If any measure of relief be given to the masses of farm producers and consumers the people will be thankful. But even if the Conference had gone so far as to establish Free Trade throughout the Empire, it would not have touched fundamental issues. In the United States more than 120,000,000 people enjoy all the advantages of "Imperial Free Trade"; and they are suffering from the effects of the depression probably more than we.

\* \* \*

The one committee of the Conference that might have given guidance along the road to reconstruction was the committee on Monetary policy; and this committee contented itself with a few generalizations and a recommendation that policy be determined by "international action," in other words, by the financial groups which have dominated every economic conference since the world war and will undoubtedly dominate the next.

\* \* \*

I do not think I underestimate the importance of the tariff. I believe that the lowering of the tariff is highly desirable in the interests of agriculture. If Mr. Bennett has consented to slash, drastically, the duties which in recent sessions he has raised "as high as Haman's gallows," against British as well as foreign



products, he will deserve credit for his conversion. But has he? He promised to cure unemployment and most of our other evils by raising the tariff and his remedy has failed; and a frank recognition that he was mistaken in his diagnosis would be welcome. He will have to make some pretty heavy cuts to bring the tariff against British goods down to the level at which he found it. It remains to be seen whether he has had the courage to do so. There is nothing in the published reports to lead to the belief that he has departed in any effective way from high tariff policy.

The cattle industry may gain by the removal of the restrictions against the admission of live cattle to Great Britain. The British delegation pledged their Government to raise the tariff against various other farm products, while continuing to grant free admission to products from Canada, and it is possible that there may be some advantage here, at the expense of British consumers.

The advantages to Canada of a British tariff against foreign wheat are dubious, but here again, it will be necessary to wait and see. This matter is discussed in the Wheat Pool Section by the Pool publicity director.

The tariff policy which would confer the greatest benefit on Canada's primary industry was stated by Stanley Baldwin at the opening of the Conference. "There are two ways in which increased preference can be given," he said, "... either by lowering tariffs among ourselves or by raising them against others. . . . Let us aim at the lowering rather than the raising of barriers."

Hitherto the effect of Mr. Bennett's tariff policy has been mainly to increase the cost of production to the farmers and the cost of living to everybody. As the *Farmers' Sun* of Toronto has pointed out, "the consumer has been 'protected' from the benefits of the fall in wholesale prices," and thus, in spite of the tendency to lower prices due to the depression, has had to pay more, in some cases, than he would have had to pay two years ago.

Some of the increased duties and other taxes on textiles are itemized by the *Farmers' Sun* as follows:

	1930	1932
	%	%
Cotton printed piece goods. . . . .	16	48½
Cotton pillow cases. . . . .	16	49½
Cotton sheets. . . . .	16	50½
Cotton towels. . . . .	15	53½
Unbleached cotton fabrics. . . . .	13½	39½
White flannelette. . . . .	16	48½
Cotton art-silk fabric. . . . .	25	73
Axminster carpets. . . . .	23	92½

A few other items might be added, such as these:

Wool Blankets. . . . .	21½	92
Wool piece goods, in the grey	11	49½
Wool Fabrics, high grade		
suitings. . . . .	25	60½
Wool coats, special English		
materials. . . . .	26	62½
Wool Suits, English worsted.	26	56½
Knitted sweaters. . . . .	11	43½
Wool hosiery. . . . .	23	79
Earthenware articles. . . . .	19½	43½
Boots and shoes. . . . .	16½	39½

These are just a few instances among many. All along the line the high tariffs introduced by Mr. Bennett have tended to make the costs of living and the costs of production higher than they other-

wise would have been for the farmers and the mass of Canadians. It will be interesting when Parliament meets to see just how far Mr. Bennett has been willing (or should we say able?) to go in the matter of effective tariff reduction. If he does make really effective reductions, he will be deserving of credit.

The collapse of the prices of farm products had begun before Mr. Bennett came into office, and Western agriculture would be in distress today even if he had lowered instead of raising the tariff. The root cause of depression lies much deeper; and its removal is to be found only in such measures of financial and economic reconstruction as the U.F.A. and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation are seeking. But the artificial bolstering of the costs of living has meant an added burden of debt at a time when debt was already ruinously heavy.

As has been stated, the committee of the Conference on Monetary and Currency problems delivered a report confined to orthodox generalities and a recommendation that the solution of these problems should be sought in "international action." I think the comment of *The New English Weekly* of London, England, is to the point and worthy of quotation:

"Of the statement on Monetary policy made by the Ottawa Conference," states this paper, "it may be said that if the voice is the Government's, the hand is unmistakably the banks'. No more irrelevant document has ever been put forward as a cure or even as an alleviation of a world galloping to disaster. Everyone now knows that the central problem before the world and of each nation in it is the distribution of its superabundant production; and everybody not crazy about Money must agree that the only proper objective of a social Monetary policy is to facilitate consumption equally with production. The banks' statement at Ottawa, however, recognizes neither truism. . . . As if to remind the delegates that even a sterling area, let alone a national area, is too small game for a Money monopoly aiming at nothing less than world control, the statement repeatedly affirms the banks' policy of internationalism. Let no wretched nation, though fully equipped to provide for itself and, indeed, under an increasing obligation to do so, imagine for a moment that the world's monetary rulers intend to let it. Only by subservience to an international standard controlled by the banks is any nation to be permitted to keep house for itself, even though its larders may be rotting with production. It will surely be impossible for any plain person to fail to realize after this the settled and now unalterable policy of the world's masters. It is to establish a branch central bank in every nation under the final control of a world central bank whose personnel and policy are beyond the reach of any legislature whatever, national or international. From one point of view it is the logical end of every power, given the absence of effective opposition, to universalize itself; and the money power is no exception to the rule. The easy success of the money power in obtaining its aim, however, argues such a lack of resistance among its victims that the nations can truly be regarded as sheep bleating for the slaughter."

Internationalism is desirable in many fields. It is becoming increasingly apparent, however, that today finance is

not one of them. The peril to which *The New English Weekly* calls attention is, I think, real; and the member groups of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation will, no doubt, watch vigilantly the proceedings of the coming world economic conference, whose "failure" from the standpoint of the great banking houses, would be preferable to the strengthening of the present irresponsible financial government. Any attempt to impair the financial autonomy of Canada should be vigorously opposed. Unless it be opposed—and opposed effectively—the Federation groups, even with the mandate of an overwhelming majority of the people of Canada behind them, might well find it impossible in the future to carry into effect the most vital sections of their program.

The road to a sound internationalism—to the establishment in days to come of the Co-operative Commonwealth in all countries—lies today, it would seem, through financial nationalism.

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

sponse to the announcement of the agreement reached on the occasion of the Calgary Conference of another Southam newspaper—the *Ottawa Citizen*. The *Citizen* is editorially one of the outstanding dailies of the Dominion. It is frequently quoted by its sister newspapers in Alberta and elsewhere. Here, however, is a recent editorial utterance, published in abbreviated form, which, so far as we have noticed, these papers have not considered worthy of reproduction:

"There are possibilities," stated the *Citizen* shortly after the Calgary Conference, "in the new political organization launched at Calgary. United Farmers and Labor representatives agreed to work together for the purpose of readjusting the present economic system. They would aim to bring about the improvement through Parliament."

The *Citizen* goes on to state that the Farmers and Labor can answer those who contend that a better economic system may be inaugurated through the two old political parties, by pointing out "that Conservatives are fundamentally opposed to any such readjustment, while the Liberal party will do nothing until it is forced to take action for the sake of retaining office." The editorial concludes: "The Co-operative Commonwealth can be welcomed at least as a genuine effort to readjust the machinery of production, distribution and exchange without smashing it."

We regret that space is lacking to quote editorial references from many other periodicals of independent outlook, commending the formation of the Federation and wishing it success.

A sure index to the intensity of public interest in any issue of the times is to be found in the correspondence columns. It is noteworthy that the "letters to the editor" sections of the dailies contain today a great many communications on the Federation. According to our observation, the letters in support of the movement preponderate; these generally bear the signatures of the writers, while attacks on the Federation are frequently anonymous. Let it be said that in the daily papers previously mentioned, which are opposed to our movement, a large number of letters, in which the case for social reconstruction through the Federation is ably presented, are appearing from time to time:



# Premier Brownlee Delivers Powerful Address on Issues of the Day at Drumheller Rally

Major Task of Present Age Is to Bring About "More Equitable Distribution of This World's Goods"—Premier Challenges Government's Critics to Show Any Instance of Extravagance or Waste in Management of Province's Affairs  
—Costs of Government Less in Alberta Than in Any Other Western Province

Declaring that the great social struggle of the present age is a "battle for a more equitable distribution of this world's goods," and that "we have now entered upon that battle," Premier J. E. Brownlee, in an address at the afternoon session of the U.F.A. Rally in Drumheller on August 13th, made a powerful presentation of the case for vital economic and social change. He described himself as whole-heartedly in agreement with many features of an analysis of the problem of social reconstruction presented by E. J. Garland, M.P., in a preceding address, and expressed his conviction that "the credit system which has been built up in this country is due for a change, and a very decided change." He paid a high tribute to the work of the Federal U.F.A. group at Ottawa, and in a clear, convincing outline of the powers and limitations of a Provincial administration under the constitution of Canada, showed that in respect to many of the fundamental tasks of reconstruction power to act lies not with any Provincial Government, but with the Federal authorities.

Dealing with the financial record of the Government, the Premier declared that Alberta today "*is in the soundest position of any Province West of the Great Lakes*". He quoted the Citizens Research Bureau of Ontario to the effect that the costs of government in Alberta are less than those of any other Province West of the Great Lakes. He called upon the critics of the Government to abandon vague generalities, and to come to grips with details; for, he asserted, "we still await the first definite, detailed challenge of our administration, showing where we have been extravagant or wasteful in the management of the business affairs of the Province."

Mr. Brownlee received a very cordial reception from the large audience—an audience mainly representative of the rural people who had come in by car from the surrounding country, but including also a large number of the citizens of Drumheller.

In opening he referred to the invitation from the City Council and Board of Trade of Drumheller which had been responsible for the holding of the rally, and said that he knew of no movement that had greater possibilities for good than movements which were now beginning to take shape looking to the closer association of rural and urban people, "for after all," he said, "whatever may be said of the differences between rural and urban populations in the rest of the world, here there can be no basic difference, and there is no reason why there should not be the closest co-operation and the most sincere goodwill between those who live in the urban and rural parts."

The premier referred to Mr. Woods-worth as "probably the most effective single member in the House of Commons," and to the very fine record he had established during his years of service there.

## Limitations of Provincial Powers

"I would like," he continued "to take just a moment or two to speak—in order that there may be some clarification of your thought—of some of the limitations of the work of Provincial Governments. I think that in a time like this, when our people are worrying about economic affairs and therefore worrying about matters of administration, Federal or Provincial, that there is apt to be a confusion of thought, and a striking out blindly against all of those who are engaged in governmental affairs, whether

those are able to do anything whatsoever with respect to many matters about which they complain.

"Those of us who represent on this platform the Provincial affairs of Alberta must come before you and take the position that however strongly we may feel on some of the questions discussed this afternoon and this evening, we can only speak as citizens, but so far as actual power to remedy some of the evils and weaknesses which we feel may exist, we have no more than the man on the farm—as far as law-making is concerned.

"If you feel that there is something wrong with the monetary system of Canada, with the administration of credit, with the supervision of banks and banking, please don't turn your wrath against the Provincial Government; because we have absolutely no power whatsoever to deal with those particular questions—I have absolutely no power, with the support of my cabinet and the Legislature, to issue a dollar bill. Some are fancying that there is a growing division between those of us who take care of Provincial affairs and those who represent the U.F.A. in the Dominion House. Now I listened with the greatest pleasure to Mr. Garland's address, and I want to say very definitely that in much of his analysis of what is wrong with the economic system of the world and of Canada I find myself in whole-hearted agreement. For example, I believe personally, as a citizen, that the credit system that has been built up in this country is due for a change and a very decided change. I am in favor of inflation, as Mr. Garland is in favor of inflation—not wild inflation. And I may say too that I think Canada today is suffering all of the evils that might be brought about by inflation, and is receiving

none of the benefits. It is a remarkable thing that when the United States Senate decided recently to put into effect a measure of inflation, the announcement of that policy did not change the rate of exchange between Canada and the United States by a fraction of one cent: I said to myself, 'There must be something else that is causing the present disparity in prices between Canada and the U. S.'; and I am of the opinion that a moderate amount of inflation, such as deciding to help the farmer to pay some of his debts by a bonus (and there was not a single reason for a wheat bonus last year which doesn't apply at least as much today) and putting into circulation that much new money, would be beneficial.

## Should Abandon Gold Standard

"I find myself in agreement with Mr. Garland when he advocates that Canada should go off the gold standard. I believe that Canada, insofar as payments to the United States are concerned, is off the gold standard; and if we are off the gold standard to some extent, should we not consider how much worse we would be, or how much better, if we went off altogether?

"Further I agree with Mr. Garland when he made the statement that the farmer of Western Canada is trying to carry on under a higher interest rate than the agriculturalist of almost every other country. For all we know, the next five or ten years may see the war of wheat in the world, in which the greater business will go to the nation which can produce its wheat at the lowest price. Certainly one of the very first essentials in cost in the production of that commodity is the question of interest rates, and I stand foursquare in saying that I believe the time has come when we have to consider an entirely new scheme of credits for agriculture:

## "BUT THESE THINGS ARE NOT IN THE CONTROL OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

"Some of you are interested in the unemployment situation. The very fact that we have no control over finance puts us, as a Province, in a position in which, whether we like it or not, we have to shape our unemployment policies according to the financial conditions we face. I am given, under our present system, a certain line of credit, and with that line of credit, and with the resources that come to me from taxation, I have to carry on, with my colleagues, as we can, and can only buy what we pay for. I am handicapped, and my Ministers are handicapped, by conditions and policies over which we have no control.

"We have no control over policies of trade and commerce; and so, even though we may feel that the present system of distribution of our products to the countries of the world is capable of much improvement, we are powerless. In Saskatchewan, as we know, a bill to provide for the compulsory marketing

(Continued on page 28)



# The Calgary Conference and Its Outcome

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

President of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

The success of the Calgary Conference was so much greater than we had dared to hope that perhaps for a day or two we were a bit intoxicated. "The impossible" had actually taken place—Farmer and Labor united on the basis of an effort to establish in Canada the new social order. Surely our dreams had come true! Of course there was "the morning after." Sober considerations began to weigh heavily. After all the organization was only provisional: although the hope was that the Federation would become Canada-wide, the delegates came almost exclusively from the Western Provinces: the mutual prejudices of the rank and file farmers and industrial workers would be hard to overcome: we were starting with not a dollar in the treasury—and an immense task ahead. Sober considerations, indeed!

Nearly a month has now elapsed. What now of the new venture? On the whole the public response has been decidedly favorable. Certain interested journals have made light of our achievement or have sought to point out difficulties or to enter a wedge of discord. That was to be expected, but on the whole the press has been fair both in its reports of the Conference and in its editorial comment.

Within the Farmer and Labor organizations there have been some misgivings—"Labor is to become the tail of the U. F. A. Kite"; "the Farmer organization has been captured by Labor" and similar fears, however contradictory, have been expressed, but the steady-going, thoughtful people—especially those who, through Hansard, have followed the work of the Independent groups in the House—have expressed great encouragement. "At last we can present a united front to the powerful capitalistic system; at last we can make an effective Dominion-wide appeal to the electorate; at last we are getting into a position where the common people can make a bid for political power—and the situation is desperate; something must be done."

Most encouraging of all have been the letters of congratulation and promised support that have come in from all sorts and conditions living in all parts of Canada. Many outside the Farmer and Labor organizations, disgusted

alike with the old political parties but heretofore with nowhere to go, are anxious to know how they can get in on the new movement. Undoubtedly the formation of the Federation will greatly strengthen the existing organizations. These will no longer stand in isolation but are seen to be units in a far-reaching movement with a policy that is growing directly out of the desperate economic straits in which the majority find themselves today.

The Federation starts without any financial backing, but it has assets that the old parties might well envy. Influential groups in our universities and even among business and professional men are realizing keenly the need for social reconstruction. The old parties offer them nothing but the old slogans, "Free Trade," "Higher Protection" and the like. These groups are now turning to the Federation as a possible organization which they can support.

Even some of the churches are showing a sympathy not often extended to a political organization. Only a few days ago in Edmonton the School of Religion, an institution of the United Church, invited the President of the Federation to lecture on "The Co-operative Commonwealth" and selected the Secretary of the Federation to act as chairman. Of course, personal and local factors were largely responsible for this, but it was significant that the platform of the new Federation corresponded so closely to the declaration of principles set forth by this particular religious body.

Can it be that at last politics are ceasing to be a party game and are becoming vital? Is it possible that at last our public policies are to be solidly based on sound morals and enlightened economic understanding? Is it possible that at last we are on the eve of a great crusade—a fight against entrenched injustice; a struggle for the economic emancipation of the great masses of our people; the laying of abiding foundations for a social structure in which our children may have a chance that they are now denied?

If so, then, despite all obstacles, ultimate success is assured.

But remember, this is not the job of a few "leaders." Every last man must do his bit—and every woman too!



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## WHEAT UTILIZATION IN THE U.S.A.

During the past crop year the utilization of wheat within the United States amounted to 738,706,000 bushels. Exports of wheat were 95,724,000 bushels and flour 39,000,000. This makes a grand total of wheat consumed in the United States and wheat exported of 873,430,000 bushels.

\* \* \*

## 1931-32 ALBERTA POOL ELEVATOR OPERATIONS

R. D. Purdy, in a circular letter to Pool members, states:

"During the crop year just closed, Alberta Wheat Pool handled through the elevator facilities and over the platform, a total of approximately 42,000,000 bushels of all grains, with financial results which we consider will be regarded as reasonably satisfactory to our members. Further, in handling this large volume of grain along the lines which appear to have been accepted as satisfactory to our patrons, such has demonstrated reasonably clearly the ability of our organization to satisfactorily meet competition under open market methods. We would again emphasize the fact that our organization is equipped in every way to handle coarse grains as well as wheat on any basis provided for under the Canada Grain Act as desired by the grower."

\* \* \*

## A POLICY OF CANDOR

Alberta Wheat Pool has followed a policy of complete frankness in its dealings with Pool members. Nothing of importance has been concealed from the membership and there has been no particular window-dressing to make things appear different from what they really are. Alberta Pool has followed this policy in the belief that the fullest kind of publicity is the only policy to pursue in a truly co-operative organization. The members are given the facts and left to form their own judgment.

Sending out to each member concerned in the 1929 overpayment a statement of his position relative to that overpayment was an act which the Alberta Pool officials considered in all fairness to be due to the members. It would have been quite easy to have followed a different policy and to have concealed the members' positions. There are scores of corporations in Canada today who are taking very good care to keep their stockholders and those financially interested in their companies in the dark. In fact many dare not inform these people of their exact position. They are simply afraid to do so.

It is true that some members of the Alberta Pool have misconstrued the action of sending out these statements and possibly some harm has resulted. Some members have got the erroneous idea the statements are a demand for payment. This, of course, is far from the truth. The Alberta Wheat Pool's arrangement for repayment of the 1929 overpayment provides that the money required shall come from the earnings of Pool elevators. No individual member has, or shall be asked to contribute his deficiency in cash. The one thing which each member is asked to do is to aid the Pool elevators through his patronage to make the required payment to the Government.

Time will tell whether the Alberta Pool is right or wrong in following this policy of open candor with its members. Up to the present this organization has been rewarded by increased confidence and loyalty on the part of the great majority of its members. They feel that a trust has been placed upon them and seek to justify it.

## PLEDGED TO SUPPORT CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Both the Republican and Democratic parties of the United States included in their platform planks in support of co-operative marketing. The Republican policy is stated as follows: "The Republican party pledges itself to the principle of assistance to co-operative marketing associations owned and controlled by the farmers themselves through the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary in order to accomplish the object set forth in the preamble of that Act."

The Democratic party defines its agricultural policy as follows: "We favor the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry; better financed farm mortgages; the extension and development of farm co-operative movements; effective control of crop supplies so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic markets; the enactment of every constitutional method that will enable the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost."

\* \* \*

## POOLING WHEAT

Taking everything into consideration, the results of the operation of the 1931-32 Pool were satisfactory in view of market conditions. It is suggested that grain growers might be well advised to pool at least a proportion of their wheat in the 1932-33 pool.

The present method of pooling gives assurance of an average price over the year. It eliminates a great deal of worry on the part of the grower and relieves him from carrying charges and interest that oftentimes prove burdensome. Further, the method of payment provides payments of cash at certain periods of the year when it is more urgently needed.

The low prices prevailing have prevented many from pooling their wheat; at the same time a large number of wheat growers realize that they would have been much better off if their wheat had been in last year's Pool. The final payment made by the Alberta Pool during August proved an exceedingly welcome thing to those who received it.

Remember that nothing spectacular is promised to those who place their wheat in the 1932-33 Pool. The only assurance given is that an average price over the year will be paid. We ask that members give this matter careful consideration and that at least they place a proportion of their wheat in the 1932-33 Pool.

\* \* \*

## CONCLUDE ARRANGEMENTS

Representatives from the Western Pools were in Ottawa during the latter part of August making arrangements with the Federal Government for the handling of the 1932 crop. Negotiations with the Government were concluded satisfactorily and the initial payment for wheat to be pooled will shortly be announced.

The Federal Government agreed to continue the financial arrangements which were in effect last year in so far as Pool Elevators is concerned. The handling of a large volume of wheat necessitates very extensive credits and these will be guaranteed by the Federal Government. Last year the Pool elevator systems in all three provinces were operated with considerable success. The arrangements with the Federal Government were satisfactory in every respect. This coming crop year, with similar arrangements in effect, success at least equal to that of last year is anticipated.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## Wheat Pool Delegates Election

## Successful Candidates for Year 1932-33

Following is the result of the election of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates. This election was concluded on August 15th. The names of the nominees and votes obtained are given. In cases where there was a contest the name of the successful delegate is printed in black letters; and the votes cast follow. In some cases two counts and in some cases three counts were necessary. In such cases the second and third sets of figures following a name indicate the second and third counts.

## LETHBRIDGE (District A)

A-1	McFall, Jas. R., Etzikom.....	accl.
A-2	Madill, John D., Foremost.....	accl.
A-3	Eliason, N. L., Wrentham.....	accl.
A-4	Johansen, J. A., Woolford.....	accl.
A-5	Bowlby, T. P., Coaldale.....	accl.
A-6	Redd, Paul H., Raymond.....	accl.
A-7	Talbot, B. R., Shaughnessy.....	accl.
A-8	Goughnour, C. J., Enchant.....	accl.
A-9	Burns, J. P., Winnifred.....	38
	O'Neill, Jas. W., Winnifred.....	42
A-10	Gardner, M. W., .....24	29
	Kusler, Henry.....	22
	Maser, Teddy.....	29 32
	Montgomerie, T. S., Hilda.....	67 72

## CLARESHOLM (District B)

B-1	Duffield, E. I., Pincher Creek.....	accl.
B-2	Renkenberger, H., Barons.....	accl.
B-3	Brown, Thor.....	44
	MacGregor, A., Granum.....	45
B-4	Malchow, M. E., .....19	
	Montgomery, H. I., Nanton.....	73
B-5	Higgins, H. J., Champion.....	accl.
B-6	Dann, J. J., Vulcan.....	accl.
B-7	Ward, M. H., Arrowwood.....	accl.
B-8	Morrison, W. S., High River.....	accl.
B-9	Anderson, J. O., Blackie.....	accl.
B-10	Greig, John C., Balzac.....	accl.

## SOUTH CALGARY (District C)

C-1	Fowlie, John, Bindloss.....	accl.
C-2	Hannaford, J. R., .....29	32 41
	Johnston, Russell.....	21 23
	Millard, W. H., .....9	
	Yake, Wellington, Cappon.....	39 42 51
C-3	Nester, Hugh F., Cessford.....	57
	Palma, John.....	25
C-4	Bryant, Nat, Dorothy.....	58
	Proudfoot, G. T., .....16	
C-5	McArthur, J. A., Gleichen.....	accl.
C-6	Anderson, Carl J. Jr., Scandia.....	30
	Eshom, J. B., Jr., .....28	
C-7	Smith, C. A., Rockyford.....	accl.
C-8	Atkinson, John, Carbon.....	39
	Schmaltz, J. H., .....22	
C-9	Kaechele, Dave.....	21
	McCubbin, J. B., Ghost Pine Creek.....	50
C-10	Biggs, Geo. H., .....35	
	Hepburn, S. B. A., Huxley.....	56

## NORTH CALGARY (District D)

D-1	Vivian, Walter N., .....36	
	Woods, John, Sibbald.....	77
D-2	Ada, W. J., .....33	
	Cates, Rufus, Oyen.....	84
D-3	Cross, Ralph L., Naco.....	accl.
D-4	Marcy, N. F., .....27	
	Stewart, N. D., Chinook.....	50
D-5	Burton, D. J., Stanmore.....	accl.
D-6	Sutherland, J. K., Hanna.....	accl.
D-7	Hands, Wm. C., Delia.....	219
	McKay, John D., .....39	
D-8	Bagley, G. A., Rumsey.....	accl.
D-9	McConnell, J. G., .....57	
	Taylor, Ira D., Big Valley.....	59
D-10	Baird, Jas. A., .....37	
	Holder, M. R., Stettler.....	49

## RED DEER (District E)

E-1	Taggart, H. L., Olds.....	accl.
E-2	May, J. W., Clive.....	accl.
E-3	Jevne, T. T., Millet.....	accl.
E-4	Conibear, Walter.....	19
	Haarstad, A. B., Bentley.....	62
	Reid, John.....	32
E-5	Sherratt, A. E., Mayerthorpe.....	accl.
E-6	Messmer, Joseph, Barrhead.....	100
	Shelley, Wm., .....23	
E-7	Rafn, Andrew, Bon Accord.....	accl.
E-8	Keith, E. H. Sexsmith.....	accl.
E-9	Coons, Wm. S., .....37	
	Mueller, W. R., Spirit River.....	64
	Toftner, O. L., .....23	
E-10	Reyda, Joseph.....	23
	Williamson, M. E., Berwyn.....	67

## CAMROSE (District F)

F-1	Fawcett, C. A., Consort.....	accl.
F-2	Scott, Duncan, Cadogan.....	accl.
F-3	Danielson, A. L., Czar.....	accl.
F-4	Wright, Walter, Veteran.....	accl.
F-5	Hallett, John, Fleet.....	accl.
F-6	Sheardown, Harry, Bulwark.....	accl.
F-7	Walmsley, A. C., Hardisty.....	accl.
F-8	Dabinett, T. J., .....29	
	Laing, John W., Galahad.....	57
F-9	Larsen, John E., Strome.....	accl.
F-10	Harber, W. W., Camrose.....	accl.

## EDMONTON (District G)

G-1	Foreman, Harry, Chauvin.....	56
	Pitman, E. A., .....34	
G-2	Clay, Elmer, Paradise Valley.....	accl.
G-3	Wood, Andrew B., Riverton.....	accl.
G-4	Holmberg, Andrew, Viking.....	accl.
G-5	McDuffe, John T., Minburn.....	accl.
G-6	Shapka, W. L., Desjarlais.....	accl.
G-7	Anderson, Ben M., Tofield.....	accl.
G-8	Fraser, A. W., Vegreville.....	accl.
G-9	Mawson, Fred, Vilna.....	accl.
G-10	Fortin, Jos. A., St. Paul.....	49
	Gill, Alfred.....	44

H. J. Nordin, Oyama, B.C., writes: "Received today final Pool payment of 1931 wheat crop. I think it was a good payment under present conditions and I for one am glad I stayed with the Pool last year. With every success for the Pool, I am, Yours truly."

"You worked for 30 years and brought up a family of 10 on \$18 a week?" asked the visitor incredulously.

"Not so loud, ma'am, not so loud," implored the elderly rustic, "the missus thought it was \$17.50 I was earning."

"I suppose this rain will do a lot of good?" remarked the vicar to an Irish gardener he found at work.

"Ye're roight, sorr," he replied. "Sure, an hour ov it will do more good in foive minutes than a month ov it would do in a week at any other toime."

## Something Wrong

Doc: "Did you drink hot water an hour before breakfast as I told you?"

Julius Dohrman: "I tried, doctor, but I could not keep it up for more than five minutes."

"Listen, operator, you've already given me three wrong numbers; please remember I'm telephoning, not broadcasting."

## A GROWING DANGER

It is beginning to dawn upon the consciousness of the American people, observes *The Montana Farmer*, that one of the growing dangers confronting this democracy and one of the basic causes of depression in this and other countries is the improper distribution of wealth.

In his testimony before the finance committee of the senate with reference to the revenue bill, Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, stated that "treasury figures show that during the year 1929 there were 504 men in the United States who had taxable net incomes of over a million dollars each. The aggregate net incomes of these 504 men was \$1,212,098,000. The year book of the department of agriculture shows that the farm value of the cotton crop as of December 1st, 1930, was \$674,000,000, and the farm value of the wheat crop was \$517,000,000. Adding these figures together gives us a total of \$1,191,000,000. From this it will be seen that these 504 men had a net income in 1929 greater than the value of the wheat and cotton crops combined during the year 1930. How can we expect prosperity to be general when the wealth of the country is concentrated in such few hands?"

Comparatively few reasonable men believe the principles of socialism are practical in the present stage of social development. There is sound basis for the view that, in the past, capitalism held within reasonable bounds has resulted in the greatest good for the greatest number. The general public in this country is coming to the conclusion that capitalism has been getting out of bounds and that definite and effective measures must be taken to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth.

This public opinion is finding its practical application in the increased taxes on large incomes and on large estates. It has also found expression in other ways. Thoughtful advocates of such a program are not trying to "soak the rich." They are trying to develop workable safety valves which will bring the capitalistic system in line with human progress and prevent it from blowing up and destroying itself and modern civilization along with it.

## FRIENDS

If nobody smiled and nobody cheered,  
And nobody helped us along,  
If each minute looked after himself,  
And the good things all went to the strong;

If nobody cared just a little for you,  
And nobody thought about me;  
And we stood all alone in the battle of life,  
What a dreary old world it would be.

Life is sweet just because of the friends  
we have made,  
And the things which in common we  
share,

We want to live on, not because of ourselves,  
But because of the people who care;  
It's giving and doing for somebody else—  
On that all Life's splendor depends;  
And the joy of the world when it's all  
added up,  
Is found in the making of friends.

—Anonymous.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## POOL CREDITS ARRANGED

Wheat Pool credits for the handling of this year's crop have been arranged satisfactorily on the basis of last year's agreement, it was stated by Premier Brownlee on his return from Ottawa. Alberta's application was for \$9,000,000 line of credit, as against \$7,500,000 last year, the increase being due to the larger crop prospects.

Under the plan for handling the wheat crop, it was explained by Premier Brownlee, the Provincial Government will postpone its security on the liquid assets of the Alberta Pool but not including the elevator system. The Dominion Government will supplement this by its guarantee. The Premier expressed himself as quite satisfied with the results of the conference and the arrangement thus made.

"All three Pools concluded a satisfactory year on July 31st last," he observed, "all showing an operating surplus, and there is no possibility of loss either to the Dominion or Province under last year's arrangement, and each of the three Pools is in a much sounder position to commence the operations of the present crop year."

"A complete statement of the operations of the Alberta Pool for its last fiscal year will be made public in a short time. In the meantime I can say that the operations show a substantial surplus after making provisions for full depreciation and the interest payments to the governments, while the security held by the Government has been considerably augmented. A cheque has already been received by the Government from the Wheat Pool to take care of the interest obligations of the Government under the bonds recently issued to the banks."

Besides this arrangement for a necessary line of credit to enable the Pools to handle deliveries of this year's crop, the meeting in Ottawa took in a general discussion of the marketing situation in view of the large crop to be handled this fall. The Western representatives restated their conviction of a year ago that a national wheat marketing board would be the preferable way of meeting the Canadian situation under present conditions, but they did not press the point for immediate consideration.

"The essential and vital thing," said Mr. Brownlee by way of comment on the situation, "is that steps should be taken, if necessary, to see that prices are not unduly deflated through the hedging pressure that is inevitable during the next two or three months. We did not feel it desirable to confuse the situation by forcing a discussion of methods as long as some adequate steps would be taken to meet the problem should it arise."

## THE WHEAT PREFERENCE

In so far as the grain growers of the West are concerned, the most interesting feature of the Imperial Conference, concluded a short time ago, is the preference of six cents a bushel given Empire wheat in Great Britain. While various opinions have been expressed as to the result, it is obvious that only the actual working out of the plan will demonstrate the advantages claimed for it by its supporters. Certainly Canadian wheat growers should not anticipate that Canadian wheat will be six cents higher than foreign wheat in British markets. It is highly probable that foreign countries will ship to Great

## 1932-33 Initial Pool Payments

Alberta Wheat Pool announces the initial payment for the 1932-33 pool will be on the basis of 35 cents per bushel 1 Northern, Vancouver, the same as last year.

Following is the list of initial payments:

## CAR LOAD LOTS, BASIS VANCOUVER

	1 Hard and 1 Northern	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	No. 5	No. 6	Feed
Straight.....	.35	.32	.27	.23	.19	.15	.15
Tough.....	.30	.27	.22	.18	.15	.15	.15
Dried.....	.27	.27	.27	.23	.19	.15	.15
Damp.....	.26	.23	.18	.15	.15	.15	.15
Rej. and Rej. Sprouted ..	.28	.25	.20	.16	.15	.15	.15
Smutty.....	.28	.25	.20	.16	.15	.15	.15
Tough Rejected.....	.23	.20	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Tough Smutty.....	.23	.20	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Amber Durum.....	.35	.31	.26	.20			
Alberta Red Winter.....	.30	.27	.22				
White Spring.....	.30	.27	.22				
Mixed Wheat.....	.20	.15	.20	.15	.20	.15	
Mixed Grain.....	.15						

Minimum Car Lot Price on all Grades not listed 15c per bushel basis Vancouver.

## STREET WHEAT, VANCOUVER FREIGHT RATES

Vancouver Rate Per 100 lbs.	18c	19c	20c	21c	22c	22½c	23c	23½c	24c	24½c	25c	25½c	26c	26½c	27c	28c	29c
One Nor.....	.20	.19½	.19	.18	.17½	.17	.16½	.16	.15½	.15	.14½	.14	.13½	.13	.12½	.12	.11½
Two Nor.....	.17	.16½	.16	.15	.14½	.14	.13½	.13	.12½	.12	.11½	.11	.10½	.10	.09½	.09	.08½
Three Nor.....	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½
Four Nor.....	.08	.07½	.07	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½	.03	.02½	.02	.01½	.01	.00½	.00	.00
No. Five.....	.04	.03½	.03	.02													
Tough 1 Nor.....	.15	.14½	.14	.13	.12½	.12	.11½	.11	.10½	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½
Tough 2 Nor.....	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½
Tough 3 Nor.....	.07	.06½	.06	.05	.04½	.04	.03½	.03	.02½	.02							
Tough 4 Nor.....	.03	.02½	.02														
Rej. 1 Nor.....	.13	.12½	.12	.11	.10½	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½
Rej. 2 Nor.....	.10	.09½	.09	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½	.03	.02½	.02	.01½
Rej. 3 Nor.....	.05	.04½	.04	.03	.02½	.02											
Smutty 1 Nor.....	.13	.12½	.12	.11	.10½	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½
Smutty 2 Nor.....	.10	.09½	.09	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½	.03	.02½	.02	.01½
Smutty 3 Nor.....	.05	.04½	.04	.03	.02½	.02											
Damp 1 Nor.....	.11	.10½	.10	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½	.03	.02½
Damp 2 Nor.....	.08	.07½	.07	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½	.03	.02½	.02					
1 A.R.W.....	.15	.14½	.14	.13	.12½	.12	.11½	.11	.10½	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½
2 A.W.....	.12	.11½	.11	.10	.09½	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	.07	.06½	.06	.05½	.05	.04½	.04	.03½
3 A.W.....	.07	.06½	.06	.05	.04½	.04	.03½	.03	.02½	.02							

Britain as soon as it becomes evident that British consumers are paying even a good part of the duty, let alone the full amount.

In years when Empire wheat exporting countries have short crops, the fact of the duty will probably be more noticeable although not to the full equivalent. In years when large crops are produced in Canada and Australia the price effect of the duty will possibly be decreased.

In so far as the possibility of any increases in price by means of the duty reflected to growers, it must be admitted that this is rather remote. Western wheat growers' interest in their wheat as a general rule ends with delivery at Fort William. The greater percentage of export business is in the hands of foreign traders. While possibly an increased percentage of Canadian grain will go to Britain, a large percentage will still go to foreign countries where no preference prevails. It will be an exceedingly difficult matter to segregate the amount of cash gained by the preference, and it

will be an even greater task for growers to secure the cash benefit. The principal benefit, it can be broadly stated, will lie in the possibilities of increased market for Canadian grain in Great Britain. This will undoubtedly lead to improvement in the quality of British bread and is a matter of major importance.

Undoubtedly the Canadian Government is actuated by the highest motives in its effort to aid Western grain growers by the securing of this six-cent wheat preference. Those with the interest of the grain growers at heart will sincerely hope that substantial benefits will result. As mentioned previously, just what the benefits will be remain a question which only the future will decide. One fact is that Empire wheat growers have obtained a measure of encouragement and non-Empire wheat exporting countries have been discouraged and somewhat alarmed over the adoption of the preferential policy at the Conference. This may result in reduced wheat acreage in non-Empire countries:



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## FORDIZED FARMING FAILS

Hickman Price, who quit a \$50,000 executive's position in New York City to go west and become the world's largest individual wheat farmer, is "broke" and has turned over his 22,000-acre project to creditors.

Mr. Price met with his creditors at Tulia, Texas, and told them he had invested \$250,000 in his plan—every dime that he had. He agreed to having a committee of five investigate his enterprise to see if it is possible to operate it without the costs of a receivership.

Two suits against Mr. Price for slightly more than \$11,000 have been filed at Tulia, and he said another had been filed elsewhere. An analysis of his operations, made by his creditors, showed loans against his acreage totalling \$142,000; other outstanding obligations, some secured by machinery and equipment, total \$120,000.

"Every creditor will be paid in full," said Mr. Price. "I do not know just when, but all will be paid."

He told his creditors he believed his plan of operations was sound, that events over which he had no control were responsible for his failure.

"I am at the end of my resources," he said. "I have no plans for the future. Right now, I am living with my wife and son, 15 miles east of Kress, where we have a few cows, chickens and a garden."

Wheat men had forecast the failure of Mr. Price's enterprise. Purchases of machinery and labor investments were made on the basis of 50c a bushel wheat. The price dropped to 15c. The yield was reduced this year to an average of 11 bushels an acre, because of a March freeze, hails, drought and cutworm damage.

The farm was operated on a 24-hour a day basis. Crews rotated on combines and tractors working night and day. One hundred motor trucks were used to transport the wheat to Kress, where it was loaded through Mr. Price's own equipment.

Five motorcycle riders travelled over the vast domain, carrying orders and reports to and from Mr. Price. Fifty tractors were used in the plowing and harvesting season. Garage men, machinists and inspectors travelled over the farm caring for the equipment.

Mr. Price began his wheat farming activities near Plainview, Texas, in 1929. One year later he had 22,000 acres under cultivation and harvested 500,000 bushels of wheat. International attention was given his project and at one time a German count visited the farm to study its methods. Mr. Price's son, Hickman, Jr., went to Russia last summer to study wheat farming methods there.—*Northwestern Miller*.

## Saskatchewan Pool Note

Annual sub-district conventions of Wheat Pool committees have now come to a close. Upwards of 125 of these were held throughout Saskatchewan during the summer, and generally were well attended and full of interest. Future marketing policy was to the fore, a great deal of attention being devoted to study of a plan to succeed the present five-year contract which expires at the end of July, 1933. The committees were pretty much agreed that a contract was essential as between the grower and his organization, and were inclined to favor a more elastic form of contract which would come into effect after a specified acreage percentage had been signed up, and containing withdrawal privileges under certain price levels. Until the necessary sign-up has been secured, the same optional method of operating as at present would be adhered to, under this plan.

## Crop Estimate

This is the open season for crop estimators and various figures have been published giving a variety of ideas on the total outturn. In so far as Alberta is concerned, it is quite apparent that the crop will be a fairly good one, but any suggestion that it will be a record crop can hardly be seriously considered. In fact, if this year's crop is larger than last year's by any appreciable bushelage it will be surprising. The first Dominion Government crop estimate will be published September 10th and is being awaited with a great deal of interest.

## Crop Estimate, September 10th

The first estimate of the 1932 Canadian wheat crop will be issued by the Federal Government on September 10th. The only official figures regarding the crop which the government crop reporting bureau has presented so far is the acreage—26,395,000—and the average condition of the crop which is given as 88 per cent of normal.

## Salaries Paid by Grain Trade

Information regarding salaries paid by private grain and elevator companies has always been very difficult to obtain. On the other hand, salaries paid by the Wheat Pools have been more or less public property. However, an idea of grain trade salaries was given in a news item concerning a law-suit started by F. W. Riddell, former manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, against that company for certain salary which he claims is still due him. It appears that Mr. Riddell was paid a salary of \$25,000 a year.

## Argentina to Increase Wheat Acreage

Present indications point to an increase of 10 to 12 per cent in the wheat acreage of Argentina as compared with the area sown last year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture Reports. Last year Argentina's acreage was 17,300,000. Wheat seeding in Argentina was practically completed on August 1st and where the seed had germinated and the plants were above ground, conditions were said to be good.

## OVER-GRADING GRAIN

The majority of the grain growers of Alberta are quite well acquainted with the methods employed by certain local buyers of private elevator companies in order to swell their volume of business. Certainly most Pool members are aware of what takes place and are chary of tempting offers which seem to "give something for nothing."

It is this very system which frequently causes inequalities of treatment and heartburnings among many growers. One of the reasons the Pool elevator system was established was to overcome to as great an extent as possible discrimination among the grain growers.

Already with the commencement of the 1932 harvest we hear of offers being made to lure Pool members away from their own Pool elevators by various methods, chief among which is the old bogey of over-grading.

Before an investigating commission not many years ago a certain prominent grain company official gave very illuminating evidence on this very subject—over-grading. He was talking about particular points where sizeable overages occurred. He was asked the question: When he (the agent) handled that wheat do you think he intended to cheat the farmer?

Answer: He may have given him a grade more than was coming to him when he did it.

Question: Did you ever give your agents instructions to do that kind of thing?

Answer: Competition might force them.

Question: I think you told us the proper way to grade grain was to put the value of the grade that the government would give?

Answer: Either that or more.

Question: And the proper way to weigh grain was to give the proper weight?

Answer: That is the proper way to do it, but when you have to meet competition it sometimes forces you to do something different.

Question: Is it your idea that it is perfectly all right to pretend to give a man an extra grade of grain and take it out on the weight?

Answer: Not to pretend to give him one. *There might not be much wrong in giving him an extra grade and protecting yourself with the dockage and weight.*

Question: If your grocer was advertising 60-cent tea for 50c and you bought a pound and when you weighed it you had only 13½ ozs. how would you feel?

Answer: Well, he could not give me 1 Northern tea if it was only 2 Northern.

Question: Now this whole thing was ventilated before the Turgeon Commission. The companies showed they lost in grades and gained in weights. didn't they?

Answer: Yes.

Question: And they decided to put in a new system to prevent this balancing up one against the other. Wasn't that the idea?

Answer: Yes, I think it was.

## Lake Grain Rate Increased

Already the formation of the Great Lakes shipping pool has obtained results. The rates for carrying grain by water from the head of the lakes to Montreal have been increased from the low point of 3½ cents a bushel to 5½ cent a bushel.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF ALBERTA COARSE GRAINS POOL

Pursuant to Clause 27 of the Coarse Grains Contract, notice is hereby given that the under-mentioned coarse grains will not be accepted for pooling this year:

Oats	Flax	Mixed
Barley	Rye	grains

Dated at Calgary, this 23rd day of August, A.D., 1932.

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Per R. O. German,  
Secretary.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

# Business Record of Alberta Wheat Pool and Pool Elevators

There has been a certain amount of loose talk about the Alberta Wheat Pool throughout the Province from time to time. Some speakers and writers with glib tongues and facile pens but lacking accurate information or a desire to obtain the same, have been trying to picture the Pool as a very unbusiness-like organization.

As a matter of fact the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Alberta Pool Elevators are, and have been, one of the most carefully operated enterprises within the Dominion of Canada. This is a broad statement to make, but the figures are on record to prove it and are available to any one seeking information.

The general public should remember that the Pool's operations have been under the continual scrutiny of seventy delegates elected by and from the membership. No one should think that these delegates are subservient individuals or in the slightest degree timid about asking for information. Most of them are leaders in their communities—men with experience in public life and with the full knowledge of their powers and responsibilities. At every meeting they ransack the affairs of the entire organization in order to get every detail of information possible.

## Cost of Pool Operation

The Alberta Wheat Pool operated under the contract system for eight years. Its handlings ranged from 23 million bushels in 1924-25 to 71 million bushels in 1927-28. The cost of operation on a per bushel basis for the eight years averaged .51½ cents, or slightly over half a cent a bushel. Anyone with a knowledge of business must realize that this is an exceptionally low overhead and is certainly evidence of economical management. In the crop year 1927-28 Alberta Wheat Pool had a cash turnover of over \$81,000,000 with total operation and administration expenses of only \$260,374.56. That certainly is an example of low cost operation which can stand comparison with any business anywhere.

## Pool Elevators Record

Now let us take the record of Alberta Pool elevators. This elevator system was started in 1925 and in the period between that time and 1930-31 the system showed a gross operating profit of \$5,311,550.24. Deducting from that total depreciation of \$1,519,535.54 and a capital interest of \$1,469,130.95 leaves a net profit of \$2,322,883.75. Of this total net profit the sum of \$1,776,028.31 was actually distributed to growers and the balance kept in reserve.

With these statistics available to all, who is there who can point the finger of scorn at the administration for lack of business ability or inefficiency? The record speaks for itself and is certainly one of which every Pool member may well be proud. The Pool elevator administration do not in the least fear comparison with any elevator or grain company. The unfortunate part of the whole picture is that these facts and figures cannot be compared with private grain companies' figures as the latter are never made public. The Pool records reveal an achievement of economical administration that needs no apology.

## The 1929 Overpayment

Of course there is the matter of the 5½ million dollar overpayment hanging over the Pool organization. In all fairness and without in the slightest disparaging the efforts of the Central Selling Agency, the Alberta Pool Elevators as an organization was not in the least degree responsible for the overpayment. It may seem like shirking responsibility and trying to avoid the issue to make this statement, but it is the truth. That 5½ million dollar liability was incurred through too large an initial payment having been made on the 1929 crop. The Canadian Wheat Pool, otherwise known as the Central Selling Agency, undertook the task of preventing immediate and complete demoralization of prices in 1929-30. In the United States the Government took the responsibility which the Canadian Wheat Pool took in Canada. On the continent of Europe the Governments of France, Italy, Germany, and a number of other countries, with the objective of protecting their wheat growers and preventing complete demoralization and possibly revolution among the agriculturists, undertook the responsibility of maintaining grain prices. In Canada in the early years of the depression the responsibility was left with the Wheat Pool. It is a matter of fact known to careful students, that the Pool's action certainly prevented a complete and sudden collapse in prices and every grain grower in Western Canada has benefitted financially thereby.

The question is, can the Alberta Wheat Pool be held morally responsible for this overpayment? Was there any inefficiency or lack of business ability in the Alberta Wheat Pool which caused the overpayment? And the answer is no, absolutely no. The adherence of the majority of the Pool members to Alberta Pool elevators during the past year has shown that most of these men and women possess a fairly accurate knowledge of the true facts and are determined to stick with their organization. They know that the Alberta Pool is well run, that excessive salaries have never been paid by the organization, but rather that the salary list, especially among the higher executives, is much below the ordinary run of salaries in the grain trade. The fact that during the crop year 1931-32 the handling through Alberta Pool elevators was six million bushels greater than in 1930-31 proves fairly conclusively that among the grain growers of Alberta there is a great deal of confidence in the administration of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## Pool's Financial Position

While the guarantee by our organization to the Government of the overpayment has handicapped the organization, still our financial position is not hopeless. The Alberta Pool's net assets available to secure the Provincial guarantee total approximately \$9,230,000 and it has net free assets in excess of the liability to the Government of approximately \$3,580,000. These figures are given in the financial statement in the auditors' report as of July 15th, 1931, and at that time included in these assets was the sum of \$1,713,824.80 in cash and \$1,491,201.31 in stocks of grain and

coal and accounts receivable (readily convertible into cash). The end of the past year's operations will show an even improved financial position. With the continued support of the grain growers of Alberta the Alberta Pool can readily recover from the effects of the overpayment and with the support of the membership the organization can be once again re-established free of debt in the ownership of the Pool members of the Province. Pool elevator property is a valuable one, including as it does 439 country elevators and a splendid terminal at Vancouver. It is well worth every effort of the Pool members to re-establish their full equity in this system.

## 1932-33 VOLUNTARY POOL

In the handling of 1932 wheat crop, modification in the growers' contract will apply as in the marketing of 1931 crop, whereby every Pool member will be given the opportunity of disposing of his wheat on Pool basis, accepting the prevailing initial payment and participating in any future payments which may accrue from pooling thereof, or dispose of any quantity of his grain under any of the methods provided for under the Canada Grain Act, and obtaining full current market price through Pool Elevators for same, with any portion of the member's wheat being pooled or any portion sold outright for cash as he may desire.

In the operation of the 1931-32 voluntary pool, the privilege was extended to Pool members permitting them to elect to pool their wheat delivered on consigned basis in carlots any time during the season, providing all accrued storage was absorbed by the individual member up to date of pooling, and also providing existing advances, including accrued charges, did not exceed amount of initial payment then in effect. As a result of experience this past season along these lines, it has been decided, in the best interests of the organization, that a change be made in this regard in the operation of 1932-33 voluntary pool, whereby a Pool member must instruct at time of shipment of his carload, as to the marketing basis he desires to take advantage of, or in other words, *unless he decides to market same on pool basis at time of shipment in carlots, he will not have the privilege of altering same to pool basis at a subsequent date during the season.* Insofar as deliveries on street or cash ticket basis are concerned, it should be obvious that a Pool member must elect at time of delivery as to whether he desires to accept settlement on Pool basis or dispose of same at the then existing market price, and such settlement to be final insofar as marketing basis is concerned.

The initial payment on deliveries of wheat to the 1932-33 voluntary pool, effective as from July 15th, has not been determined at time of writing, but we anticipate such will be definitely established early in September. In the meantime a reasonable advance will be made against any wheat in store in Pool elevators which may be held for pooling.

Student: "What part of a car causes most of the wrecks?"

Prof: "The nut that holds the steering wheel."



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## Final 1931-32 Wheat Pool Payment Made

On August 13th the Alberta Wheat Pool issued cheques covering final payment on the 1931-32 voluntary pool.

Along with the cheques a circular letter was issued by R. D. Purdy, manager, giving details of the various payments made during the year. Mr. Purdy said further:

"As a result of indications of heavy deliveries on pool basis during the latter part of June when market prices were at a very low level, it was decided by your association to make a cut-off under the terms of the growers' contract, and accept all wheat marketed on pool basis, on and after June 27th, 1932, for which settlements had not been previously made by this office, or through elevator agents, into a separate pool known as No. 2 Pool.

"No. 1 Pool: Includes all deliveries of wheat on pool basis, for which settlement had been issued up to and including June 25th, 1932, and in accordance with statement on reverse side (of circular), selling results of such pool represent a final pool payment on 1 Northern in store Vancouver, of 11.425 cents, with an initial payment of 35 cents and an interim payment of 10 cents having been previously made, or a total net to our growers of 56.425 cents, basis 1 Northern in store Vancouver.

"No. 2 Pool: Includes all deliveries of wheat on pool basis, for which settlements were issued June 27th to July 15th inclusive, and as indicated on reverse side (of circular), selling results represent approximately 4 cents per bushel less than that realized through No. 1 Pool.

"Further, it will be noted from these results, that no deductions have been made from the proceeds of deliveries to 1931 pool for commercial or elevator reserve funds, in accordance with the assurance given our membership at the commencement of 1931-32 season."

After terrific struggles, the freshman finally finished his examination paper, and then, at the end, wrote:

"Dear Professor: If you sell any of my answers to the funny papers, I expect you to split 50-50 with me."

"Yes, sir," panted the new shepherd, "I've got all the sheep in, but I had to run some to get those lambs."

"Lambs? I have no lambs. Let's see what you got," was the answer.

Looking into the shed, the astonished owner saw 14 panting jack-rabbits.

Nick Swartz, who farms on an island north of La Crosse, Wis., stores his crop on a dock and keeps a rifle near by, while working in the fields, to drive off crows from his grain storage bins. He kept the crows away, but lost about 10 bushels of grain that leaked through the bullet holes in the side of the bins.

Out at Santa Fe a new man was in imminent danger of spraining his back through his frantic efforts to raise a stand of 12-inch pipe all by himself. The safety minded foreman spied him, and yelled excitedly: "Hey there, stop! Hey you, stop! Don't do that, stop!" "Whassamatter?" was the calm reply. "Are you trying to dictate a telegram?"

## SEASON 1931-1932

		Pool No. 1				
Grade	Gross Sales Price	Sales and Optg. Exp.	Net Sales Price	Initial Payment	Interim Payment	Net Final Payment
1 Hard.....	58.733c.	.994c.	57.739c.	35c.	10c.	12.739c.
1 Nor.....	57.419	.994	56.425	35	10	11.425
2 Nor.....	52.579	.994	51.585	32	10	9.585
3 Nor.....	49.89	.994	48.896	27	10	11.896
4 Nor.....	49.016	.994	48.022	23	10	15.022
No. 5.....	47.563	.994	46.569	19	10	17.569
No. 6.....	45.818	.994	44.824	15	10	19.824
Feed.....	45.044	.994	44.050	15	10	19.050
Tf. 1.....	56.043	.994	55.049	30	10	15.049
Tf. 2.....	49.046	.994	48.052	27	10	11.052
Tf. 3.....	47.646	.994	46.652	22	10	14.652
Tf. 4.....	46.381	.994	45.387	18	10	17.387
Tf. No. 5.....	45.991	.994	44.997	15	10	19.997
Tf. Fd.....	44.045	.994	43.051	15	10	18.051
Dp. 2.....	47.67	.994	46.676	23	10	13.676
Sm. 1 Hd.....	53.42	.994	52.426	28	10	14.426
Sm. 1 Nor.....	52.276	.994	51.282	28	10	13.282
Sm. 2 Nor.....	48.486	.994	47.492	25	10	12.492
Sm. 3 Nor.....	45.673	.994	44.679	20	10	14.679
1 ARW.....	52.326	.994	51.332	30	10	11.332
2 AW.....	51.326	.994	50.332	27	10	13.332
3 AW.....	49.045	.994	48.051	22	10	16.051
Tf. S. 3.....	43.92	.994	42.926	15	10	17.926
		Pool No. 2				
1 Hard.....	54.827c.	.994c.	53.833c.	45c.		8.833c.
1 Nor.....	53.080	.994	52.086	45		7.086
2 Nor.....	50.638	.994	49.644	42		7.644
3 Nor.....	49.053	.994	48.059	37		11.059
4 Nor.....	47.705	.994	46.711	33		13.711
No. 5.....	44.08	.994	43.086	29		14.086
No. 6.....	41.704	.994	40.710	25		15.710
Tf. 2.....	48.116	.994	47.122	37		10.122
Tf. No. 5.....	42.705	.994	41.711	25		16.711

## U.S.A. Department of Agriculture Estimate of 1932 Wheat Production

Country	1930 1,000 bus.	1931 1,000 bus.	1932 1,000 bus.
United States.....	858,160	894,204	722,687
Canada.....	420,672	304,144	475,000
Mexico.....	11,446	16,226	9,064
Total (3).....	1,290,278	1,214,574	1,206,751
France.....	228,105	269,630	305,521
Italy.....	210,071	248,017	252,978
Spain.....	146,700	134,426	161,449
Rumania.....	130,770	135,295	73,487
Yugoslavia.....	80,326	98,789	62,500
Germany.....	139,217	155,545	188,677
Hungary.....	84,337	72,550	58,201
Poland.....	82,321	83,220	72,017
Bulgaria.....	57,317	61,195	53,902
England and Wales.....	39,960	35,886	41,446
Czechoslovakia.....	50,606	41,232	47,766
Greece.....	9,709	12,199	18,372
Other Europe.....	98,939	90,500	111,185
Total Europe.....	1,358,378	1,438,484	1,447,501
Algeria.....	32,249	25,539	29,983
Morocco.....	21,302	29,684	21,972
Tunis.....	10,398	13,962	17,269
Total (3).....	63,949	69,185	69,224
India.....	390,843	347,275	340,928
Japan.....	29,538	30,892	32,518
Chosen.....	8,985	8,341	8,304
Total (3).....	429,366	386,508	381,750
Grand total above countries.....	3,141,971	3,108,751	3,105,226



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## The Need for an Honest Measure of Value

### One Lesson in Economics

Warwick Farm,  
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

Did I not promise both you and myself that this week I would refrain from talking about our organization? However, I shall try to keep my word even to the extent of postponing discussion of the organization of the, as it is sometimes called, "Farmer-Labor" group, but more correctly the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

I am afraid you will think I shall not be going far afield when I tell you I am going to pass on some comments on an address I read on Finance. You will remember that some of our workers in the U. F. A. have for years been directing the attention of the public to the situation, and some of our Members of Parliament have referred so incessantly to the subject that they were supposed to be cranks over a pet hobby.

### Great Change of Attitude

It seems such a few short years ago when banks and banking and anything pertaining thereto were not considered to be subjects for the laymen. Rather they were big, impressive subjects in some way related to the big impressive buildings the banks erected in our larger cities. Today, however, a great change seems to have taken place, because our indifference and our letting private interests take over entire control of the monetary system have resulted in the inevitable outcome to be expected—it is run for private gain and not for public good. In fact, conditions have now reached the stage when the subject is receiving general attention from thinking people.

I was very much interested in reading in the *Ottawa Citizen* of an address given to the Rotary Club there by Mr. Leigh, Secretary of the London, (Eng.), Chamber of Commerce, in which he made some very apt remarks. He pointed out that it intimately concerned the lives of every man, woman and child that they should have *just* measures, and that the most important measure was the measure of value, or money. If that was unjust, then it was a farce to maintain just measures of weight and capacity and length, for much greater injustice could be inflicted between creditor and debtor manipulating the measure of value or money.

### Is Measure of Value Just?

Have we, he said, an honest measure of value when a debt contracted twelve years ago requires at the present time from three to three and a half times its, then, commodity value of goods to discharge it, apart from the annual interest? He pointed out that if a man borrowed a yard of cloth and when he went to return it was informed the size of the yard had changed to about three times its original length he would be utterly astounded. Yet when a dollar changed in value we seemed to accept it as a law of nature and not due to a deliberate

act carried out under the rules of the international gold standard system.

Money, he pointed out, was made to facilitate trading. In primitive society a man might want arrows from another man. The other, it might happen, did not want his pig in exchange, but wanted beef. They could not trade because the man with the surplus of arrows had not the beef which the other wanted. Then someone invented tokens, and the man with the pig could give the token to the arrow-maker, who could use it to get the beef he wanted from someone else.

People now exchange goods for coin, paper money or bank money. Mr. Leigh pointed out that if in any country all the people on the same day tried to get either paper money or gold they would find that not more than one-tenth was in existence even in paper money, while of the gold only a very small percentage could be obtained.

### A Threadbare Fiction

"Yet," to quote him, "the threadbare fiction survived from a time when the precious metals alone represented money, that a country could only expand its currency when it acquired gold and must contract its currency when it lost its gold. Under this system the 'banker is able to lend the producer an umbrella in fine weather and ask for it back when it rains.' Both expansion and contraction of currency, unless accompanied by a relative increase or decrease in trade activity, involve as deliberate an interference with business contracts as if weights and measures had been altered by edict."

Would a business man, he asked, tolerate the right of some outside authority to alter the weights and measures after he had made his contracts so that he had in fact to deliver twice or three times as much as he bargained for? Yet this was what was constantly happening; by contracting currency, prices were forced down and by expanding it prices were forced up.

Mr. Leigh stated that the Chamber of Commerce felt monetary reform was urgently needed—that NO OTHER MEASURE COULD BE TAKEN WHICH WOULD PROVE A SUBSTITUTE FOR MONETARY REFORM. The great question being whether finance is to be the servant of industry or continue to be its master as at present.

This body had appointed a special committee of prominent manufacturers and merchants to go into the question. After months of investigation they recommended a new monetary system in which currency should be based upon all commodities and services, and not on the amount of gold in a country.

There was more of interest in the article, but my comments are already over-long, and if we absorb all this we have learned one lesson in economics.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## U.F.W.A. Conferences

### MEDICINE HAT

Two U.F.W.A. Conferences were held in Medicine Hat constituency, one in Bow Island on July 20th, and one in Scandia on the day following.

The Bow Island conference was held in the evening, having been postponed from the afternoon, and the program was thereby somewhat curtailed. However, the delegates and visitors listened with enjoyment to excellent addresses by Hon. Perren Baker, Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Warr. Mrs. Thurston, president of Bow Island Local, welcomed the visitors, and later expressed the thanks of the gathering to the speakers and musicians. Mrs. Mack brought greetings from the Women's Institute, and Mr. Murray Hanna, president of the Taber Provincial Constituency Association, also brought a brief message of encouragement. Mrs. H. C. McDaniel presided.

Delightful songs were given by Miss Esther Johnson, accompanied by Miss Ruth Johnson, and by Misses Kildgarde, Carlson, and Harley, accompanied by Mrs. D. Byam. Bow Island Local entertained the speakers to tea at five o'clock.

A resolution of sympathy to Mrs. Smith was moved and carried, on the announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Vernor Smith in Edmonton.

The Scandia conference was an outstanding success in every way; the big two-roomed school being filled to capacity early in the afternoon by members and visitors from Rainier, Vauxhall, Kinlock, New West, Retlaw, Grantham, Seven Persons and Medicine Hat. Following an address of welcome by Mrs. C. O. Johnson, president of Jenny Lind Local, the conference was delightfully entertained by the Kindergarten Orchestra.

The Monetary Reform League was the subject of an address by Dr. Gershaw. Mrs. Warr followed with an able address on the U.F.A. organization and world conditions, which was enthusiastically received. Following two beautiful solos by Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Hepburn gave a pleasing address on Junior work, to which the Juniors present listened with evident enjoyment.

Vincent Erickson, new Junior director, spoke briefly, four members of the Rainier Junior Local contributed two charming songs, and the Misses Anderson gave a very pleasing vocal duet.

John Fowlie, U.F.A. Director, and H. C. McDaniel, were invited to the platform, and gave short but rousing talks. Mrs. Johnson thanked the speakers, and, after the singing of the national anthem, those present enjoyed the lunch served by Jenny Lind Local.

### LETHBRIDGE

(By Miss Molly Coupland)

Another enthusiastic gathering of U.F.W.A. members, representing many Locals in Lethbridge constituency, met for the third U.F.W.A. Conference in the White Lunch Banquet Room, in Lethbridge, on July 22nd, with Mrs. Marie Malloy,



Director, in the chair. It was evident from the spirit of both sessions that these conferences are highly desirable and will continue as annual functions.

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Malloy commended the Locals for their interest in U.F.W.A. work, especially in these trying times, and Mrs. Flock extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and visitors, on behalf of Lethbridge Central U.F.W.A.

Reports were given by the following Locals: White, by Mrs. Marshall; Raymond, by Mrs. Ross; Coaldale, by Mrs. Harris; Wrentham, by Mrs. Rollog; Warner, by Mrs. Ross; East Lethbridge, by Mrs. Ober; Newlands, by Mrs. Green; Lethbridge Central, by Mrs. Ingram.

A. Smeaton, M.L.A., brought greetings from the Labor party in Lethbridge, and expressed the hope that the Labor and Farmer organizations would maintain closer contact in the future. Mrs. C. A. King gave an interesting talk on the work of the New Canadians.

Mrs. Warr, the Provincial President, in her usual delightful manner gave a splendid address, and Mrs. Hepburn, convener of Young People's Work, spoke in a most interesting way of the development of the Junior organization.

Resolutions were adopted appealing to the Government against the opening of any additional liquor stores, and favoring the holding of a Federal convention this fall. Mrs. Flock, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Peters were elected vice-presidents and Miss Molly Coupland secretary.

About 100 persons sat down to an informal noon luncheon, provided by the various Locals, the tables being decorated with blue streamers and cut flowers.

An outstanding feature was the handicraft display, much of it the work of New Canadians. Especially interesting was a patchwork quilt made by Mrs. Hanna in her 75th year.

Readings by Mrs. R. Henderson, Sr., and Mrs. Becker, vocal solos by Miss V. Nalder and Miss M. Webster, were much enjoyed, as was the community singing led by Miss Nalder with Mrs. Dahl at the piano.

#### EAST AND WEST EDMONTON

Premier Brownlee, O. St. Germain, M.L.A., S. A. Carson, M.L.A., Donald MacLeod, M.L.A., and George Bevington, U.F.A. Director, were speakers at the second annual U.F.W.A. Conference for East and West Edmonton, held at Namao on August 4th. Mr. Brownlee, who received a rousing reception by the large crowd present, spoke of problems of today and referred to the limitations of a Provincial Government. Mr. St. Germain commended the work of U.F.W.A. Locals; Mr. Carson dealt particularly with co-operative purchasing, Mr. MacLeod spoke on Provincial expenditures and Mr. Bevington took for his subject the present economic system, and urged that this be given serious study by branches of the organization.

Mrs. McGregor Smith judged the handicrafts exhibit, the following Locals winning money prizes in the order named: Horse Hills, Namao, Notre Dame, Poplar Lake, and Holborn.

The audience were splendidly entertained by Miss Breckenridge, Miss Briggs, Miss Martyn, Mrs. Clark, Master Willis Propp, Miss Burnell, Miss Norma Smith, Miss Craig, and Miss Stickney. Mrs. S. J. Bentley, Director, presided, and Mrs. Cavanagh acted as secretary. Delegates were welcomed by Mrs. Low, Namao Local, and Mrs. Weeks, of Horse

# EATON'S

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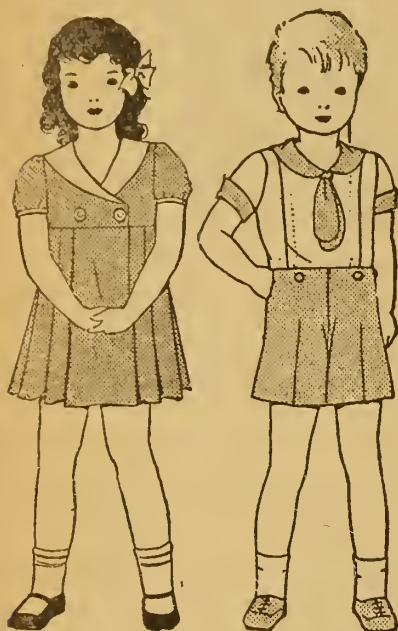
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000



Hills Local, replied. Namao Local served a delicious dinner at noon. A resolution was passed expressing opposition to married women working, when their husbands were earning.

## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Following are two simple outfits for children. Be sure to give size and number of pattern and your name and address. The price is 20c each, postpaid.



557

328

No. 557—Short or Long Sleeves. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Pickling Cucumbers in Brine:** A correspondent asks how to pickle cucumbers in brine so that they will not wrinkle, nor become soft or tough. To keep cucumbers in good condition, a ten per cent solution—one pound of salt to five quarts of water—is necessary; but make the brine weaker than that to begin with, as shrivelling in pickles is caused by too much sugar, salt, or vinegar being used early in the process. Further, as the juice of the cucumbers dilutes the brine, it will be necessary to add more salt in order to maintain the ten per cent solution. Hollow pickles are said to result if the cucumbers stand too long after being gathered. The rule of two hours from garden to can is a good one for pickles as well as canned vegetables. Any scum which forms on the brine should be kept skimmed off, and the container should be covered.

## Death of Former U.F.W.A. Secretary

We record with deep regret the death recently, in the Phillipine Islands, of Mrs. Lucile Lidstone, formerly Miss Lucile MacRae, of Calgary. Mrs. Lidstone was secretary of the U.F.W.A. during 1925 and 1926, and during that time made many friends in the membership of the organization, who will deeply regret her untimely passing. She resigned from the secretaryship in November, 1926, to go to New York to care for a sick relative. Prior to her death she was editor of the journal of the Bureau of Science of the Phillipines.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

**Kirriemuir:** Held a pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. Williamson on August 4th.

**Valley:** Enjoyed a very interesting report of the Junior Conference by Miss Margaret O'Neill, at the August meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Tweedy.

**Crerar:** Held a dry cleaning demonstration, in charge of Miss Milne, the interested audience learning many useful and practical methods of caring for the family clothing.

**Hansens' Corners:** Are devoting the money raised by a raffle to payment of membership fees; have decided to build up a library, rental to go to purchase additional books.

**Arrowwood:** Met at the home of Mrs. G. F. Kemper, when Mrs. Ward and Mrs. M. Leonard gave very interesting papers, and Miss Marjorie Leonard gave a humorous recitation.

**Ministik:** Sponsored a very enjoyable open-air concert, conducted by Messrs. Hull and Barker; enjoyed a short course in canning; were represented at Lamont Conference by ten members.

**Standard:** Held a social evening in honor of Mrs. Gregory, who has been president for eleven years, and the new president, Mrs. Wirt, presented her with a painting as a token of the esteem of the members.

**Ranfurly:** Entertained Lavoy U.F.W.A. at a meeting at the home of Mrs. MacNaughton, when an address on handicrafts by Miss Romanchyck was enjoyed; sponsored a dry cleaning demonstration by Miss Milne.

**White:** Held a dry cleaning course, under direction of Miss MacIntyre; heard a paper on Junior work, by Mrs. Hudson; celebrated their thirteenth birthday in June by a party, an address by Mrs. Malloy and a musical program being enjoyable features.

**Albright:** Gave a banquet in honor of the grandmothers and grandfathers of the community; a toast to the grandmothers was proposed by Mrs. Peters and replied to by Mrs. Ventress, to the grandfathers by Mrs. Eastman and to friends by Mrs. Fred Hawthorne.

**Rowley:** Held a social gathering in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Garland, on the eve of their departure to live in Gleichen, when Mrs. Garland was presented with a bouquet with the best wishes

of the Local; thoroughly enjoyed Mrs. Warr's fine address in the Rowley school in July.

**Union:** Held a membership drive, and a picnic will be given by the losing side; enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Postans, who spoke to a good turn-out of members of Union and Tolland Locals; sponsored a successful opening meeting, at which J. W. G. Morrison spoke on "Making Wills."

**East Lethbridge:** Heard good reports of the Lethbridge U.F.W.A. Conference, from Mesdames Watt and Giffen, and a paper on young people's work by Mrs. Watt, at their last meeting; arranged a joint picnic at the Experimental Farm, with Coaldale, Lethbridge Central and White Locals.

**High River:** At their August meeting heard a splendid paper on "The New Education," by Mrs. David Macdonald, and bright and varied talks on the Junior Conference by Misses Margaret Wight, Gertrude Lacycraft, and Marion Haskin. Mrs. T. Allen read the bulletin on immigration, and Mrs. Ralph Horrell was hostess.

**Hillside:** Entertained members of Millet and Lone Ridge Locals; Mrs. Winnifred Ross, U.F.W.A. Director, gave a delightful talk on education and the organization; Mrs. Leslie Marr led an amusing round table talk on how to dispel "the blues"; Mrs. Harvey gave a talk on current events. Mrs. Runte was hostess.

**Avondale:** Had an attendance of sixty at their August meeting, when Mrs. Ballentine and Mrs. Steve Thomson gave reports of the Farm Women's Rest Week, and Misses Annie Ford and Cynthia Nottingham of the Junior Conference. Mrs. Sholtz, Mrs. Prothero and Miss Doris Gray gave delightful musical numbers, and Mrs. S. S. Thompson was hostess.

**Morrin:** During the past six months enjoyed papers by Mrs. Brown on the Geneva conference, by Mrs. Pearce on home economics, by Mrs. Dodd on "Mothers of Famous Men"; held a dry cleaning course and a baby clinic, when a number of children were examined by Nurse Conroy; agreed to give prizes to the value of \$20 to the sewing department of the school fair, making and raffling a quilt to raise the money.

**Battle View:** Conducted a booth at the U.F.A. picnic; enjoyed a three-day sewing course, under direction of Miss Shaw; at their last meeting heard a most interesting paper on pioneering in the district, written by Henry Bretcher, an early settler. Several members spent a profitable day at the cheese-making course at Vermilion School of Agriculture, and one or two members attended the Farm Women's Rest Week.

**Namao:** Are setting up a library; each member gave one book, and these are being rented at ten cents each, earnings to be devoted to the purchase of new books; sponsored an oratorical contest, with three district schools competing; sent delegates to the East Edmonton and to the Annual Convention, and made a contribution to the funds of the Federal Constituency Association; planted flowers in the cemetery; helped a family who lost their home by fire; raised over \$98 by a strawberry social in June; arranged a U.F.A. Sunday meeting with



Norman F. Priestley as the speaker, and engaged in many other activities.

#### Cook Book Sold Out

The last edition of the U.F.W.A. Cook Book is now sold out, so Secretaries of Locals are asked to take notice that Central Office will not be able to fill any more orders.

#### Holds Good Meetings

Mrs. A. E. Postans, U.F.W.A. Director for Battle River, recently addressed good meetings at Bowling Green School, Dewberry, Devonia Lake School, Winona, Prospect Valley and Killarney. Mrs. Postans also met the Claysmore and Landonville U.F.W.A. Locals.

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### The Necessity for Social Reconstruction

Prize Essay in "The U.F.A." Contest

By EARL TOANE, Waskatenau Junior U.F.A.

The third prize in "The U.F.A." Essay Contest for Junior members was won by Earl Toane, whose essay we have pleasure in printing below.—  
Editor.

Under the present capitalistic system, a large proportion of the world's wealth is owned and controlled by a few, who have every luxury and comfort that they desire and an abundance left over, while the masses of the people are in a state of poverty. In view of these unjust conditions we realize the necessity for Social Reconstruction.

#### Defects of Present System

A few bankers control the mechanism of finance, which gives them the key to economic power. They have established a debt creating system, exacting large sums of money from the masses, for interest on loans, mortgages, etc. In fact, so large are the tributes exacted that the borrowers cannot repay debts, and are continually losing their homes and property. Through control of circulating currency, these bankers are gaining control of our most important industries, transportation systems, lands, natural resources and public utilities. They are using these for their own selfish benefit. Their profits normally are so large that they form a large proportion of the world's wealth. Since they can utilize only a small percentage of this for consumable goods, they must either invest the rest in production equipment or leave it piled up as a mortgage against the future. The effects of this are: firstly, purchasing power is taken away from the masses of the people, causing the gulf between production and consumption to grow wider; secondly, so-called over-production puts employees out of work, adding to the unemployment problem; thirdly, governmental revenues decrease and taxes increase. Under this system our national debt has increased until it is now six billion dollars. High rate interest on loans, mortgages and farm machinery, and increased taxes are making it impossible for some of our farmers and home makers to meet their obligations. Hence they are driven from their land and homes. If we allow this irresponsible handful of bankers to dictate policy to us, the future may be even worse than the present.

Our hope lies in the creation of "A Co-operative Commonwealth," wherein all lands, natural resources and utilities

(including finance) will be publicly owned and operated by representatives, who will be solely responsible to their electors. All these properties, natural resources and public services will be operated for the benefit of the masses and at cost. That is, individuals will be paid in ratio to their ability and willingness to work. Personal efficiency will be encouraged. Education will be compulsory up to a higher standard and will endeavor to place all vocations as nearly as possible on an equal basis. Working hours of all ordinary occupations will be the same (but there will be shorter hours for dangerous or unhealthy or very exhausting occupations than for others) and will be based on the amount of work and number of people required. This will solve the problems of unemployment "over production" and under consumption.

In the final analysis, everything will be owned by the state or voluntary co-operative enterprises, will be operated at cost by the people, and will result in prosperity and happiness.

#### Junior News Items

Outdoor gatherings, sports and picnics occupy a prominent place in the Junior reports received by *The U.F.A.* during recent weeks. Johnny Canucks Juniors had a very successful two day camp on the Bow River, with sports, swimming, and an address by E. J. Garland, M.P. Turin Local held an enjoyable picnic, swimming, baseball, a weiner roast, and a game of softball in the evening making up a delightful program. Willow Springs Juniors held an outing in late July, and their open air meeting in August, concluded with evening lunch eaten around a campfire, was much enjoyed. Happy Centre Juniors have the credit of holding the first picnic in the district. High Prairie held a successful picnic and sports day. Travers Juniors cleared \$9 from their sports day in July. Corn-wall Valley Juniors co-operated with the U.F.W.A. in putting on a picnic and dance, which proved enjoyable and profitable. Starland Juniors sponsored a field day on August 10th, and invited Rowley, Craigmyle and Victor Locals, Craigmyle being successful in the baseball tournament; a maypole dance by 16 girls of Starland Local, and a talk by

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## ROYAL CROWN SOAPS

Have distributed \$500 prize money to the winners in their guessing competition. The problem was to estimate the attendance at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede this year.

Owen J. Barker, Edmonton, first prize (\$200 cash.) Simon Feerzley, Rossendale, Man., second; Lew Him, Bladworth, Sask., third. Other winners: Mrs. C. Bowers, Hanna; R. I. Puncchoar, Lydden, Sask.; Fred C. Wright, McMahon, Sask.; Mrs. T. Moffatt, Petersfield, Man.; T. Lahl, Wetaskiwin; Molly Hendin, Winnipeg; Mrs. O. Bretz, Moosomin, Sask.; Ed Stockman, Beechy, Sask.; F. Graham Kinley, Sask.; Mrs. J. E. Farmer, Brownlee, Sask.; D. Littlejohn, Winnipeg; H. Veenlaas Rivers, Man.



E. J. Garland, M.P., made up a pleasant evening program.

Craigmyle Juniors held a good meeting at the home of Mrs. Oswards, eighteen members answering the roll call with selections of poetry. Reading of the address of Francis Fry to the Junior Conference, and the regular business, were followed by an impromptu program and lunch. Flaggpole Hill Juniors at their last meeting heard interesting addresses by Mrs. Stone and B. D. Nielson on co-operation. A visit from William Runte, Junior Director, and reports of the Junior Conference, were features of recent meetings of Bismark Local. Conference reports also formed the chief part of the program of Avonlea's last meeting. Live Wire Juniors entertained Dina Juniors at a recent meeting, followed by softball and dancing, music being supplied by members of the Local. A number of visitors attended the last meeting of Dina Local, when it was announced that the money donated by the Local to Lloydminster hospital had been used to buy a much needed babies' crib, and the reading of the Junior News was heard with interest and amusement. Sunnyvale Juniors recently enjoyed an address by George Clay, Junior Director, and at the previous meeting had as their guests the Live Wire Juniors. North Edmonton Local reports good meetings, and a successful novelty dance with decorations in the Junior colors, blue and gold. Starland Juniors elected Miss Alice Morrison secretary, their former secretary having moved from the district; they have also two new supervisors, Mrs. W. E. Foster and Mrs. G. E. Hewson.

Cavendish Juniors raised nearly \$10 by a jolly dance and raffle, for which the members donated 19 prizes. Dalemead Local, who decided last spring to invest in chickens in order to raise funds, are now interesting themselves in calf clubs.

Willow Springs Juniors at their last meeting enjoyed writing a progressive letter to a sick member, and the reading of their paper, "Chatterbox," for which a different editor is appointed for each issue. Happy Centre is another Local that finds a newspaper—the "Nebalta Gossip"—a source of great entertainment.

Several members of Cornwall Valley Local are taking up the reading course, and a debate is planned between this Local and Loyalty.

Recent publications by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta include a circular entitled "The Header-Barge Method of Harvesting" by J. Macgregor Smith and Donald Cameron, and the following leaflets: "Cultural Methods for Growing Brome Grass and Western Rye Grass in Alberta," "Cultural Methods for Growing Timothy in Alberta," "Cultural Methods for Growing Red Clover in Alberta," "Bedbugs and Their Control," "Application of Poisoned Dusts," and "Beautifying the Home Grounds."

That Marquis wheat is less likely to sprout in the stook and windrow than other varieties, is the conclusion drawn by J. B. Harrington, of the University of Saskatchewan, as a result of experiments conducted in 1927 and 1931. In 1927, percentages of kernels that did not sprout were as follows: Marquis 95, Reward 76 and Garnet 7. In 1931 percentages were: Marquis 43, Reward 37, Garnet 3, and Ceres 30.

## News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

### Feeder Purchase Policy Announced

According to an announcement made from Ottawa, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir, has authorized the Dominion Livestock Branch to bring into operation for a period of five months a Feeder Purchase Policy on similar lines to that which was carried into effect last year. The purpose of this policy is to encourage the winter feeding of young cattle, and of lambs in Eastern Canada, and incidentally to ensure the success of the feeder show to be held at Moose Jaw on October 12th, 13th and 14th, of the lamb feeder sale at Lethbridge, and of the Calgary feeder show in the event of one being held there this fall.

Under this policy the Live Stock Branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer (or of the authorized agent of farmers) residing in any of the three Prairie Provinces, who purchases one or more carloads of feeder or stocker cattle, or of feeder lambs, under the following conditions:

(1) Except in the case of purchases at one of the feeder sales mentioned above, the applicant must purchase at his nearest stockyards, to be returned to his own farm or to the farms of those for whom he has acted as agent, one or more carloads of stocker and feeder cattle or of lambs. In the case of cattle, the policy is limited to calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds when purchased at a feeder show, and to loads averaging not over 1,050 pounds when purchased on the stockyards. Stockyards purchases must pass inspection as to type and quality of the *Stockyards Agent* of the Dominion Live Stock Branch to qualify for assistance under the terms of the policy.

(2) A carload shipment must include not less than twenty head of cattle or forty of sheep. In a mixed shipment two sheep will be accepted as equivalent to one head of cattle in fixing the minimum for one car.

(3) An applicant must make formal application to the representative of the branch at his nearest stockyards before commencing to purchase, and must receive from him a certificate authorizing assistance under the policy. This certificate will indicate the stockyards at which the purchase must be made if the benefit of the policy is to be allowed. In all cases the certificate will direct the purchaser to his nearest stockyards unless in the judgment of the representatives of the branch the condition of the market at the time warrants an exception being allowed.

(4) Expenses will be allowed covering railroad transportation from the home of the purchaser to the stockyards at which the purchase is made, also hotel expenses for a reasonable time required to make a purchase.

(5) The purchaser should secure a receipt for his hotel expenses and should attach this receipt to his account. The account should be forwarded in triplicate on forms which will be supplied for the purpose.

(6) The purchaser is further required when forwarding his account to include on forms supplied by the branch a statement regarding the purchase. The certificate secured from the representative of the branch previous to purchasing should also be attached to the account.

(7) The policy will not apply on shipments purchased for speculative purposes or on shipments purchased for other than bona fide feeding purposes. Any violation of this clause will entitle the branch to collect in full from the applicant any expenses which may have been allowed him.

(8) If desired by the purchaser, the services of the representative of the branch at the market will be available in an advisory capacity. The actual purchasing must be done, however, by the buyer himself or by his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will any responsibility in this connection be assumed by any officer of the branch.

Inquiries regarding this policy may be directed to representatives of the branch at any of the following stockyards:

Edmonton Stock Yards, Edmonton, Alberta.

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alberta.

### Trade Treaties Signed at Economic Conference

At the conclusion of the Ottawa Imperial Conference, Canada signed trade treaties with the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, all for a period of five years, with the exception that the clause in a treaty with the United Kingdom relating to tobacco is to be in force for ten years. Details of many of the clauses have not been made public as yet, and in particular the tariff schedule giving Canadian preference to the United Kingdom in 220 items has been withheld until it can be submitted to the Canadian Parliament.

The treaty with the United Kingdom gives Canada some concessions common to all parts of the Empire, and some specific concessions to the Dominion only. In the latter category is a modification of the restriction against Canadian live cattle, which is estimated to bring \$3 more per head to the Canadian shipper; a promise that in any quantitative regulations that may be introduced provision will be made for the free entry of Canadian bacon and ham of good quality up to a maximum of 2,500,000 cwt. yearly (an amount that is about seven times as much as Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in the present year), continuation of the present 10 per cent duty on foreign lumber, fish, asbestos, zinc, and lead, with free entry for these Canadian products.

It must be explained that Britain, in adopting a protective tariff some months ago exempted from duty products from countries within the Empire; and the free entry of products mentioned in the Ottawa agreement is in continuation of such exemptions.

The concessions given by the United



Kingdom, in common to Canada and other countries in the British Commonwealth, include a preference on wheat equivalent to five cents a bushel, to be given by means of a tariff against foreign wheat; free entry of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products for at least three years, which means a preference, at present exchange rates, of about 3 cents a pound for butter, from 2 to 3½ cents a dozen on eggs, and 15 per cent ad valorem on cheese; preferences on fresh and dried fruits; preference on unwrought copper of about 3.3 cents per lb.; continuation for ten years of the present preference on raw tobacco of about 50 cents per lb.

The treaty also includes a promise by the United Kingdom that measures will be taken to check dumping of foreign goods.

In return, Canada gives new or increased margins of preference to the United Kingdom on 220 unspecified items, which are understood to be in the iron and steel, textile, chemical, glass and other schedules; promises appointment of a tariff board, which will review tariffs on request of the United Kingdom; agrees that duties against United Kingdom products will not be increased except on recommendation of the tariff board; promises abolition of existing surcharges on U. K. products "as soon as Canadian finances will permit"; promises "sympathetic consideration" to reduction of an ultimate abolition of exchange dumping duty, and modification of regulations on the importation of pedigree stock from the U. K. Other clauses, summarized in vague terms, refer to U. K. producers receiving full opportunity of reasonable competition in Canadian markets, and to protection against British products being given only to industries "reasonably assured opportunities for success."

#### Treaties With Other Empire Countries

Details of the treaty between Canada and South Africa have not been made public, but it provides for administrative regulation of trade in maize from South Africa and automobiles from Canada, and is understood to provide for additional preferences of Canadian exports to South Africa.

The treaty between Canada and Southern Rhodesia provides for preferential treatment of imports into Canada of tropical fruits and agricultural produce and in return Southern Rhodesia is to accord favorable treatment to some Canadian products, not specified in the published reports.

Under the terms of the treaty with the Irish Free State, Canada agrees to grant the same tariff preference as the United Kingdom will receive under the new agreement, and in return the Free State undertakes to tax Canadian goods no more heavily than those from any other country.

In addition to the treaty with Canada, the United Kingdom concluded six other trade treaties, and agreements were made between South Africa and the Irish Free State, and South Africa and New Zealand. Negotiations were also opened for trade treaties between Canada and India and Canada and Newfoundland. Discussions were commenced with representatives of Australia and New Zealand looking to adjustments of the treaties made with Canada earlier this year.

Other matters discussed by the conference included monetary policy, on which a report was published, and the Empire Marketing Board.



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## U.F.A. Constituency Conventions

### Provincial

#### Lac Ste. Anne

By Mrs. E. Jackson

J. M. Calder and Wm. Brazile were elected president and vice-president of the Lac Ste. Anne U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association at the convention held in the United Church, Sanguo, on July 29th, and the former board of directors were re-elected.

J. Messmer, manager of the Pembina U.F.A. Co-operative, outlined briefly the workings of that branch of the association, and H. Critchlow, U.F.A. Director, followed with a short address; the latter had difficulty in making himself heard as a hail storm was raging at the time.

The delegates accepted the invitation of Mr. Matson to hold the next convention at Rochfort Bridge.

Following the adjournment for supper, the chairman introduced Mrs. Warr, president of the U.F.W.A., who gave an inspiring address on the aims and achievements of the organization.

Premier Brownlee was caught in the storm on the road, but managed to get through and arrived about nine o'clock. He spoke chiefly on Provincial finances, and showed how the debt of the Province had increased due to the extra services being provided. At the conclusion of his address he answered a number of questions from the delegates present.

Our sincere thanks are due to Rev. and Mrs. McTavish who served coffee and sandwiches during the night to the delegates and visitors who were unable to get home until the following day.

#### Wainwright

Endorsing the action of the Calgary conference in inaugurating the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a resolution was passed by the annual convention of the Wainwright U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association on August 8th. In view of the fact that the U.F.A. was on record as being willing to co-operate with other groups of like aims, another resolution urged the Provincial Government to give consideration to Labor representation in any reorganization of the Cabinet.

The Provincial Government was requested to postpone for one year operation of the Tax Recovery Act, by vote of the convention, and both Governments were asked to have all bonds issued in future subject to taxation. Other resolutions advocated payments of debts "in the same ratio as commodity prices when debts were contracted"; and placing of unemployed men as farm help, the Government paying, in lieu of relief, a small amount to the farmer and a small amount to the unemployed man.

President Robert Gardiner gave the principal address; he was very cordially received, and listened to with the closest attention. He declared that by organization, and by everyone "putting their shoulders to the wheel and pushing for all they were worth," in co-operation with other groups, a better condition could be reached; but he stressed the statement that only by the efforts of all could any real change be effected.

The Provincial member, J. Russell Love, gave a very full report, dealing

particularly with the financial question. Mrs. Hepburn spoke of U.F.W.A. work and emphasized the importance and possibilities of the Junior Branch. Walter Skinner, U.F.A. Director, and H. E. Spencer, M.P., also gave short addresses.

The convention—described by Mrs. A. E. Postans, the secretary, as "one of the most enthusiastic and best attended ever held by the constituency association"—was held in the Masonic Hall, Wainwright. H. Foreman was chairman. Russell Love led the community singing which opened the afternoon session, and Mrs. Symes gave an enjoyable solo, Mrs. Graham accompanying her on the piano.

For the coming year, Mr. Foreman was elected president, Mrs. Johnson of Edgerton, vice-president; and F. Ford, Heath, secretary. The following are directors: Mr. Hill, Irma; F. Ford, Heath; T. Armour Sr., Chauvin; and H. Lacey Prospect Valley.

#### Clover Bar

Commending the Provincial Government for its action in conserving gas in Turner Valley, and expressing the hope that the Government would soon be able to evolve a system of national development of our natural resources for the benefit of the people as a whole, a resolution was passed unanimously by the annual convention of the Clover Bar U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association. Another resolution commended the Federal Government's wheat bonus on the 1931 crop, and asked that it be continued on a bushel basis for the 1932 crop, or until the price of wheat had risen at least to a point equal to the cost of production and marketing. A vote of confidence in the U.F.A. Government and in the local Member, R. Hennig, was carried with enthusiasm.

Premier Brownlee was the chief speaker, and Elmer Roper spoke as a fraternal delegate from the Labor movement. A. E. Moyer and Henry Young, members of the Central Board, also gave short addresses.

A. Lunan was elected president, Mrs. L. L. Ashton and D. R. Swabey vice-presidents, and C. R. Whittaker secretary. The directors are A. L. Pearce, Joe Bready, Pete Hecko, Mr. Williams and C. Holmburg.

#### Didsbury

Preceded by a basket picnic lunch, the annual convention of Didsbury U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in the large pavilion at Keiver's Lake. There was a good attendance, and Mrs. Cora J. Kerns, former secretary, writes that the meeting was very satisfactory.

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., reported on the last session, explaining the Government's stand on various matters, with particular reference to gas conservation and the Debt Adjustment legislation, which he declared to be preferable to a moratorium. He answered a number of questions from the floor, in such detail as to give a very clear understanding of the subjects under discussion. A resolution was passed asking the directors to arrange for Mr. Claypool to speak at

every Local in the constituency during the coming year.

The Federal Government was asked, by a resolution carried by the convention, immediately to reduce freight rates and elevator handling charges by 50 per cent. Other resolutions suggested amendment of the School Act so that more than two years' instruction for one high school grade be given at the expense of the pupil, and asked the Provincial and Federal Governments to take adequate measures toward the destruction of crows.

F. G. Brown, who acted as chairman, was elected president, and Mrs. H. W. Wood vice-president. Directors are W. Scheidt, Mrs. Harry Braden, C. G. Bible, Mrs. G. Prime, James Gordon, Mrs. J. Spalding, R. R. Wood, Mrs. T. F. Simpson and J. McDougall. At the executive meeting which followed the convention, J. S. Earle was elected secretary pro tem.

#### Coronation

The combined lakeside camp and convention which is held annually by the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was extended to fill four days this year—July 28th to 31st, inclusive. The place, as in former years, was Gooseberry Lake. There was a good attendance throughout, and the convention was satisfactory in every way.

The first day was occupied with routine business, C. A. Fawcett presiding. In the evening President Robert Gardiner spoke to an audience which filled the convention hall to capacity; he dealt with the last session of Parliament and with the subject of monetary reform.

M. McRae presided over the second morning's session, which was given over to consideration of the affairs of the co-operative trading association of the constituency. In the afternoon members of several Junior Locals gave a splendid program of music and other entertainment, and Mrs. S. B. Hepburn gave an address on the work of the Junior Branch. A U.F.A. dance in the evening was enjoyed by a very large crowd.

On Saturday morning the co-operative trading association elected George Sturmer as president and C. A. Fawcett as secretary-treasurer and manager. In the afternoon a short business session of the constituency association was held to clear up some routine matters and elect officers. C. A. Fawcett was re-elected president and M. McRae vice-president. Later, Lew Hutchinson, Wheat Pool director, and W. Grafton, Field Superintendent for the Pool, gave addresses.

Community singing, led by Mrs. Hepburn, opened the evening meeting, when Mr. Irvin of Castor gave a short address, and representatives of the Killam Co-operative Association gave an account of the conduct of their business. A general discussion on co-operative trading followed.

The last day of the convention, Sunday, had been designated U.F.A. Sunday; a special musical program was given in the morning, Donald Cameron of the University gave an address in the afternoon, and Mrs. Hepburn led a Song Service in the evening.

The weather was good throughout the four days, and many enjoyed swimming and boating in the intermissions between sessions; on Sunday, particularly, the beach was thronged. The Park Superin-



tendent kept the life boat manned with two capable swimmers, to guard against any untoward accident.

### Vermilion

Discontinuance of the granting of homesteads, and substitution of a system of 99-year leases was urged in a resolution passed by the annual convention of the Vermilion U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association. The Convention voted to ask for the appointment of boards of arbitration to act between debtors and creditors, and to request the Provincial Government to take steps to protect life insurance policyholders. Other resolutions favored the introduction of proportional representation over the whole Province; urged that highways be financed by a flat tax of \$2 on cars and an increase in the gasoline tax; and favored reduction of salaries of parliamentary representatives to pre-war levels.

President Robert Gardiner was the chief speaker at the evening meeting; he dealt exhaustively with the present economic system, unemployment, exchange and banking and credit. He also spoke of the formation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, assuring the convention that he would never be a party to the U.F.A. being submerged in any other organization. The proposed affiliation with the new Federation carries into practice the principle of co-operation with other Social units which the U.F.A. has offered. The action taken would come before the next Annual Convention for ratification.

Hon. R. G. Reid, who represents the constituency in the Provincial Legislature, speaking to the afternoon session, emphasized the importance of strengthening the U.F.A. organization. He explained the plan for larger municipal units, and declared that it would result in improved service, less overhead cost and considerable savings in administrative expenses. Mr. Reid predicted that one of the most serious problems of the near future would be the relative positions of Federal and Provincial Governments in regard to their fields of taxation.

The Convention was held in Vermilion on August 11th, and was well attended. J. R. Duffe, Minburn, was elected president, Newman Stearns, Innisfree and Mrs. Lee McCallum, Mannville, vice-presidents, and R. Bruce Hanning, secretary.

(Report of Red Deer Federal Convention on page 24).

### Stony Plain Co-operative

"Stony Plain U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association is now functioning," wrote H. C. Matthews, secretary, under date of July 30th, "A shipment of twine is now en route, arrangements will be made to handle other commodities in order. The response made by the Locals was very gratifying. To be fully successful the apathy of some Locals must be removed. The directors urge these Locals to come forward and support the association. If we will all show a little of the spirit and determination displayed by our business manager, W. T. Propp, the results will be considerable savings to the members and an association that will be a credit to the constituency and the U.F.A. movement generally."

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## National and International Issues Reviewed at Red Deer Federal Convention

Very Successful Gathering Addressed by Alfred Speakman, M.P.,  
President Robert Gardiner, M.P., and William Irvine, M.P.

The Red Deer U.F.A. Federal Convention, held at Innisfail on August 16th, opened with an attendance of about one hundred and fifty, increased by nearly as many more for the evening meeting.

President Robert Gardiner spoke briefly in the afternoon, and gave an address in greater length to the evening meeting. At the first session, he traced the history of the political activities of the U.F.A. since 1919, when they first decided for direct Parliamentary representation. He stressed the fact that the selection of candidates was entirely a matter for each constituency association, and that the Central Office exercised no control in the matter.

### The Federation

Speaking of co-operation with other groups, Mr. Gardiner declared that there was nothing new about that idea. Ever since 1919 the U.F.A. had announced their willingness, even their desire, to co-operate with other economic groups like-minded with themselves. This offer had borne fruit, eventually, in the recent conference in Calgary, at which Labor and other organizations met the U.F.A., and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation came into being. The speaker made it very clear that this was not in any sense an amalgamation, but, as the name indicated, a federation. This plan allowed each of the affiliating groups to retain their identity and their integrity, which the U.F.A. for one did not intend to sacrifice.

In his second address, Mr. Gardiner developed at some length the theme of debts, how they were created and how paid. He sketched the history of war reparations, with the gradual reduction in the amount demanded as the realization dawned that they could never be paid in full. The creditor class was shrinking in number and the debtor class increasing until in the United States, for instance, *two per cent of the people owned 78 per cent of the wealth*. This dwindling class could not consume, or even waste, enough goods and services to balance the under-consumption of the debtor class, and the debts continued to pile up. A general scaling down of debts was the only hope for even a short survival of the capitalistic system.

In conclusion, Mr. Gardiner made an urgent appeal for increased membership in the U.F.A. which had done valuable work and had still much, in the way of organization and education, before it.

### Member's Address

Alfred Speakman, M.P., reported to the convention in an eloquent address of an hour and a half's duration. After touching on the "depression" and its cause, lack of purchasing power of the masses of the people, Mr. Speakman turned to the last session at Ottawa; from the point of view of dealing radically with the depression by attacking its cause, it had been an abject failure.

Some useful work had been accomplished, said the speaker, notably the acceptance of the committee's report on radio broadcasting. In this committee, Premier Bennett had made a fine socialist speech,

and Mr. Speakman thought he should have gone on and applied the same reasoning to water power and other resources.

After giving a summary of the work of some of the other Parliamentary committees, Mr. Speakman spoke of the chairman of the U.F.A. members when the House had accepted their resolutions "in principle" but had taken no concrete action. Mr. Coote had moved the abandonment of the gold standard, which suggestion had been turned down, and Mr. Lucas had urged that more weight be given to the income tax as a source of revenue, and this had been accepted and acted upon, to some extent. He himself had introduced two motions, that proposing a national economic council having been accepted "in principle."

### Completely Ineffective

The policies put into force by the present Government—rigid economy, increased taxation and borrowing, and relief—were completely ineffective to bring about the economic salvation of the country. Relief was plainly necessary, but was only a palliative.

Mr. Speakman declared himself disappointed at the smallness of results from the Imperial Conference. Great Britain, he said, could only take half the Canadian wheat crop at best, and if they boycotted Russian wheat, it would simply drive the Russian surplus on the European market, where it would compete most effectively with ours.

A resolution of continued confidence in Mr. Speakman was passed with applause, after the conclusion of his address.

### Fundamentally a Failure

Following the address of welcome of Mayor Fox, at the evening meeting, William Irvine, M.P., spoke. He agreed with Mr. Speakman that the last session was fundamentally a failure. He did not blame either the Liberal or Conservative Governments for the increase in unemployment, and the continued slump in prices of agricultural products; but they had both failed conspicuously in preventing or remedying the condition.

Turning to the Imperial Conference, he said its main object was to secure larger markets—but there were no markets. Taking automobiles as an instance, Mr. Irvine declared that the United States had plant and equipment to make automobiles for eight worlds the size of ours, and the same was true of other countries and other commodities. To the argument that if the Chinese would wake up we could find a market for our wheat, there was the obvious retort that if the Canadians would eat rice the Chinese would have a market. As to Great Britain's wheat supply, she could not waive the Argentine and Russian markets for her manufactured goods without seriously impairing her industries, so strong opposition might be expected to any such plan being carried out. The Russian farmer had no high prices to pay for his land, nor high interest on money, etc., and could dump in spite of tariffs.

That Canada was no worse off than other countries was cold comfort. It

was a world problem, but so far as it affected us, it was a Canadian one.

Mr. Irvine gave an exhaustive analysis of the fundamental weaknesses of the capitalistic system, and indicated three objectives of the Farmer-Labor group at Ottawa—cancellation of international debts, reduction of internal debts by inflation, and planned national economy.

H. L. Taggart, of Olds, who was chairman, was re-elected president, and T. Sigurdson, Red Deer, vice-president. The following are directors: J. E. C. Oldford, Thomas Smith, R. R. Moore, Carl Anderson, J. J. Miller, C. H. Richardson, Fred King, Fred Yonke and C. E. Stone. John Farrar, of Penhold, is secretary.

Music was given at intervals during the sessions by Mr. and Mrs. Learned, Sylvan Lake, Mr. Harris, of Red Deer, and Mrs. Miller. A collection towards convention expenses realized \$23.47.

In reporting the convention, the *Red Deer Advocate* comments on the welcome given by Innisfail townspeople as an indication of the growing spirit of co-operation between town and country. The general tone of the convention, the *Advocate* continues, would have been called radically socialistic ten or fifteen years ago, but was taken by the delegates largely as a matter of course.

## Correspondence

### BANK AND HARVEST EXPENSES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

As my experience is typical of that of many of the farmers in my locality, I wish to relate my experience with the Hanna, Alberta, branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, this fall in connection with my failure to obtain a loan for Harvest Expenses.

I applied at the office of the Bank of Commerce as usual for a small loan to cover harvest expenses—and was turned down completely—for the stated reason that as I was already indebted to the bank and other creditors, I was not entitled to any further accommodation.

Surely an astounding attitude on the part of the manager (who presumably is responsible), for how is it possible for me to pay my indebtedness to the bank or others, if prevented from saving the crop through lack of twine?

I have had my crops frozen, hauled out and frequently destroyed by drought, but have never previously experienced the hazard of being refused the price of the binder twine needed to cut it.

I was told to come back "next week" by which time arrangements might perhaps be made by the Government for financing twine. Meanwhile the crops were ripe, in danger of shattering, ideal weather prevailed and harvest help was available but might not be obtainable "next week." I was unable even to get from the bank the price of 100 lbs. of twine with which to commence on the wheat.

Perhaps, and quite likely, this policy of obstruction may be a new idea for preventing the production of surplus wheat. If so, I would like to know How, When, Where and Why it originated?

Our crop, this year, while a great disappointment from the indications previous to the last four weeks of drought, is the only crop worth harvesting since 1928 and it is surely a most serious matter when farmers are refused the banking accommodation to which they are entitled and for which purpose the banks are licensed.

When my crop is liquidated and I am



making payments to my creditors the Bank of Commerce will, most certainly, NOT be on the Preferred list.

I consider that a government investigation is in order so that there may not be a repetition of this outrageous state of affairs in the future.

It is difficult in these cases to fix the blame directly, as the local manager usually infers that he is acting on instructions from Head Office, while Head Office informs that "Such matters are left entirely to the discretion of our local managers".

ARTHUR L. SMITH.

Halladay, Alta.

### Successful Tour of Battle River

A very successful tour of Battle River in company with President Robert Gardiner is reported by Walter Skinner, of Riverton, U.F.A. Director for the constituency.

"The weather was good and roads in fine condition and the meetings well attended," states Mr. Skinner. "The first meeting was in the form of a picnic at Silver Heights in the S. W. corner of Ribstone Constituency, the next was at Wainwright at the Provincial Constituency Convention, followed by meetings at McLaughlin Hall and Greenlawn Hall, and the last speech was delivered at the Vermilion Constituency Convention at Vermilion.

"Audiences were very keen and attentive and question time usually lasted more than an hour. Particular interest was shown in the recent conference at Calgary; quite a few were fearful that there was an effort being made to establish another 'party', but when Mr. Gardiner assured them that as far as the U.F.A. was concerned they were determined to retain their group identity, the fears subsided. It was very gratifying to see such a strong evidence of group consciousness."

### Huxley to Grainger

The Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Association has taken on new life this summer. During the month of July (on July 20th) a very successful gathering was held at Ghost Pine Creek school. The association has been for some years registered under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act. Discussion took place of the question of registration under the Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta, which would bring the association into conformity with the general plans and organization of the U.F.A. Board Co-operative Committee. Arrangements were made to buy several cars of binder twine through Central Office. The Locals of the association and the secretaries of these Locals are Loyalty, Sydney Hepburn, Huxley; Three Hills, A. H. McAdams, Three Hills; Swallow, Frank Barker, Carbon; Ghost Pine, D. Kaechele, Ghost Pine Creek; Trochu, Lennox Russell, Trochu. Stanley W. Stasel is secretary-treasurer.

There is a total of 5,872 grain elevators with a capacity of 414,660,260 bushels in the western and eastern divisions of Canada. Of this total 5,734 are country elevators with a capacity of 192,328,000 bushels. Manitoba has 739 elevators with a capacity of 23,751,500 bushels. Saskatchewan has 3,237 elevators with a capacity of 103,855,400 bushels. Alberta has 1,748 elevators with a capacity of 65,344,200 bushels.



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When you have Breeding Stock to Sell Remember that an ad in *The U.F.A. Classified Section* costs only 5 cents a word and reaches upwards of 43,500 Alberta farmers.



## U.F.A. Protests Increase in Tariff on Spare Parts

Protest against increases in the tariff which have the effect of raising seriously the cost of spare parts for agricultural implements, has been made to Premier Bennett. The tariff increases have been authorized under regulations sanctioned by Parliament or recommendation of the Government but not brought into effect until the present fall.

The protest is the outcome of an inquiry made by a committee of the U.F.A. Executive, consisting of H. B. MacLeod and George E. Church. As announced in our last issue, this inquiry was decided upon by the Executive upon the strength of reports received. These reports proved to be correct, and Mr. Priestley has written Premier Bennett, drawing his attention to the fact.

The only spare parts to which the new duties do not apply are those made by the manufacturers of the implements for which the parts are required. As most of the repair parts sold in the West are made by independent manufacturers, the duties have had the effect of adding a new burden of costs to the already over-burdened farming industry. The tariff on plow shares and other plow parts is increased, we understand, 10 to 25 per cent; on binder and mower parts 6 to 25 per cent; on harrow parts 7½ to 25 per cent; on hay tool parts from 10 to 25 per cent.

Mr. Priestley is seeking to arrange an interview with Premier Bennett on this matter during the latter's visit to Calgary.

### Carl Axelson

"Mr. Shairman!" A burly figure rising from a front seat, arm outstretched, glancing toward the chairman quickly and swinging round to face the audience; a strong voice, rather harsh, with a Swedish accent, almost choking at times, it seemed, with the tumultuous flow of thought and the difficulties of expressing it in an acquired language; the other delegates listening, amused, sympathetic, or irritated, but seldom bored; someone rising to call out that the time limit is up; the speaker appealing for a few minutes more, and, in recent years, as often as not getting permission from the Convention to proceed; the big voice hurrying on, reasoning, arguing, denouncing, prophesying, pleading.

Everyone who has attended a U.F.A. Annual Convention in the past decade will have a vivid memory of Carl Axelson, and most of those will have learned with regret of his tragic death. He was a man of courage, and of apparently inexhaustible energy and determination. He was a man of ability, who had been a student of economics during his whole adult life. He was deeply and sincerely interested in the fate of those who suffer economic and social injustice, and had a passionate faith in the efficacy of the remedies he advocated. That he ended his life with his own hands seems inexplicable, and will probably remain a mystery as long as Carl Axelson remains in the memory of men now living.

—AMELIA TURNER.

### REDUCED TO ONE-FOURTH

Following negotiations with the Mortgage Loans Association, the Provincial Government announced on August 31st that crop payment shares on mortgages on farm properties in Alberta will be on the basis of one-fourth of the crop instead of one-third, for the present season.

## Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

The arrangement in Camrose of a debate on the record of the U.F.A. administration between prominent members of the Legislature is well-timed. On the eve of the coming by-election, the date of which has not yet been announced, the electors will have an excellent opportunity to sift fact from fiction. Debates of this character should be more frequent. My own opinion is that the outcome is likely to strengthen the Government greatly, because I believe the service given by the administration can stand the test of the most critical examination.

The *Vegreville Observer*, writing recently on the increased tariff on spare parts, suggested that the U.F.A. was neglecting this highly practical matter. The U.F.A. Executive had had the matter in hand probably before the *Observer* heard about it. I think an apology is due from the *Vegreville* weekly.

There is an apology due also from the *Calgary Herald* to the *Drumheller Mail*. In support of its campaign against the Association and the Commonwealth Federation, the *Herald* on August 31st quoted an alleged editorial from the *Mail*. It happens that no such editorial had been printed by the *Mail*, which, in point of fact, holds very different opinions from those attributed to it.

The *Edmonton Journal* should learn something about Australia. In an editorial condemning J. S. Woodsworth's declaration that the Government's burden of interest charges should be cut down, this Alberta newspaper declares: "We know where policies of this kind have led Australia and other countries." Well, where have they led Australia? The monthly Review of the National City Bank of New York for July pointed out that "the dark picture which the world economic situation presents is not without brighter spots," and points to Australia as one of them. That country, says the Review, "gives an example of meeting the new conditions." Voluntary reduction of bank rates, the setting up of legal machinery "through which interest rates on existing mortgages can be reduced 22½ per cent, to a minimum of 5 per cent" are among the means taken by the Australians, thus lowering the cost of farm production. I am sorry that I cannot find space to describe in detail the drastic measures which the Australians (under a Labor Government, by the way) took more than a year ago to deal with the internal financial problems. John Maynard Keynes and other well-known economists have also commended the courage of the late Australian Government.

Premier Brownlee, in his Drumheller speech, called attention to the constitutional limits on the powers of a Provincial administration. Many of the most important proposals in the U.F.A. program of which he expressed approval, can be realized only through action in the Federal Parliament. And they are mighty practical matters too. To bring the Canadian dollar to parity with the British pound sterling, for instance (which

would be one immediately practical way of getting away from the gold standard) would have added many times as much to the income of Canadian wheat growers as any of the measures now being taken.

The Kidd report, made by a commission reporting to the British Columbia Government, calls for "sweeping economies," including the abandonment or drastic curtailment of vital public services, and heavy curtailment of free education; it would cut down the civil service by fifty per cent in many departments, abolishing the departments of agriculture, lands and mines as separate organizations, thus adding a few more battalions to the army of the unemployed. Incidentally, I see that illiteracy in Canada is keeping pace with the growth of population. In its efforts to save itself at the expense of the masses of the people, capitalism is willing to carry the world back towards the dark ages. But curtailment of purchasing power, which is its only suggestion, will merely accelerate the end of the system. Suicidal folly could not go much further than it goes in the Kidd report.

The *Farm and Ranch Review* naturally does not like the plans of the U.F.A. to carry into action the policies laid down by the Annual Convention. It does not like the idea of a co-operative state, and declares that a non-competitive social system would be intolerable. The choice of today, however, lies not between competition and co-operation, but between private monopoly, now established, and social ownership of the means of large scale production.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at their last regular meeting of the Local referred to, writes D. Kaechle, secretary, in a letter to Mr. Priestley: "Be it resolved, that the Ghost Pine Local heartily endorse the action of the U.F.A. Executive on its part in bringing about the formation of a new progressive political movement."

### Hanna's Twentieth Birthday



H. G. McCREA

In spite of difficult times, Alberta's weekly newspapers are maintaining a creditable standard of service to their readers in local urban and rural areas. The *Hanna Herald*, which is one of the three or four leading weeklies of the Province, published on August 11th a special number — celebrating the Twentieth Birthday of the town of Hanna — which is outstanding in its excellence. The history and development of the town and district are outlined, and the issue, of attractive typographical appearance, is illustrated by a large number of cuts of historical and personal interest. The publisher, H. G. McCREA (who incidentally has been for some years secretary of the Alberta Weekly Newspapers' Association) is to be congratulated on a very fine piece of newspaper work.



## U.F.A. Proposal Commended in Saskatchewan

### Would Stop Enforced Payment Except in Grain at Fixed Price

The resolution adopted some weeks ago by the U.F.A. Executive, urging the stoppage of "all enforced payment of past indebtedness of the farm people of Alberta, save only that made through the medium of grain at a fixed price, said price to be set at a level which will force creditor interests to stand some of the loss now borne wholly by the farmers," has attracted much interest among farmers in Saskatchewan, where in two successive issues the *Western Producer* has commented favorably upon the proposal.

In the issue of September 1st, the *Producer* states in part:

"The present plight of thousands of prairie families is such as to try the souls of men and women and is, in sober fact, driving increased numbers into mental hospitals and to suicide. There need be no doubt that the load of past indebtedness is the main cause of the trouble. This year's crop, though not so good as some of our optimists would have us believe, is still sufficient to inspire a new lease of life."

The editorial goes on to refer to the suggestion of the U.F.A. Executive, and states:

"This is a most important resolution, as we pointed out at the time; it embodies a principle in regard to debts which has not so far as we are aware been endorsed or, for that matter, officially considered by any government in Canada. It is based upon the assumption that, as a measure of value, money has been proven a thoroughly unreliable and dishonest yardstick, an assumption which receives the weighty endorsement of Sir Basil Blackett, Director of the Bank of England, whose views are quoted elsewhere on this page. As we interpret it the U.F.A. proposal amounts to this: If a farmer contracted a loan of \$1500 when wheat was selling at \$1.50 a bushel he incurred an obligation which he assumed he could liquidate with about 1000 bushels of wheat. With wheat, however, around the 50 cent level it now requires 3000 bushels to do the job. This is where the dishonesty of the monetary yardstick is revealed.

"The U.F.A. contends that it is unjust to require the farmer to pay back in dollars that have trebled in their value and thereby shoulder the whole loss involved in the transaction. Neither we take it, do they suggest that the creditor classes should be saddled with the entire burden but that an agreement be reached whereby the farmer will be enabled to pay in grain and that a compromise valuation of, say, \$1.00 per bushel be decided on, thus dividing the burden as equitably as possible between the two classes. It will be noted too that the U.F.A. would deny the right to collect except in grain, thus protecting the farmers who have no crops. Interest payments could and should be handled in the same manner and the question of a retroactive reduction of interest rates to bring them more in conformity with present conditions might well be given consideration.

"The suggestion of the U.F.A. has considerable merit. It is not a permanent solution but its immediate application would provide a breathing space during

which the problem of plenty might be more fully studied and a system of distribution devised which would give the people access to the bounty which fields, factories and workshops are able and eager to provide.

"It may be taken for granted, however, that such a proposal will meet the bitterest and most violent opposition from certain sections of the creditor class. It will be called dishonest and revolutionary and the charge will be made that it will wreck the whole structure of our credit and financial system. But, then, any really drastic approach towards debt adjustment will evoke the same clamor. And some drastic approach must be made if the Western farmer is ever to be re-established in his former status and the prosperity of Canadian commerce as a whole is ever to reappear. We would commend the U.F.A. plan to our correspondent and to others who are interested in debt adjustment."

## "KING BENNETT"

By Farmer Delegate

*Prior to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, a mass meeting of Ontario farm people who had travelled to the capital to bring their needs to the attention of the Government, requested Premier Bennett to address them. He refused on the ground that he had an important engagement with Lord Rothermere, the English newspaper millionaire. The following allegorical account of this affair appeared in the August 18th issue of the Farmers' Sun, Toronto.*

And it came to pass, in the third year of the reign of King Bennett, a mighty depression prevailed in the land and the people murmured one to another. For were not four measures of corn sold for a shekel and the skin of a goat for ten farthings. Howbeit, many that would labor with their hands had no money to buy bread.

And, after many days, the people said among themselves, "Let us go unto the king, even unto King Bennett in the great city of Ottawa. Peradventure he will speak words of peace and comfort that will be pleasant in our ears."

And when the multitude were come from the uttermost parts of the land and began to draw nigh unto the city, the king said unto his armor-bearer, whose name was Spotton and who leaned on his spear in the courts of the king's palace, "I pray thee go down among the multitude and see what thing it is the people would enquire of me," So he went. But the sun was hot in the heavens and the man was great of stature.

And when the people were come to the gate of the city, they sent messengers unto the king saying, "We pray thee come down unto us, and let us reason together, for the depression is great in the land and the people are sore pressed."

But the king sat at meat with one Rothermere, king of the east, so the messengers said unto the king, "Peradventure may it please the king to send two of his captains to speak with the people," but the king answered and said, "All the princes and captains are this day offering sacrifice to the great god Protection in the temple of High Tariffs."

Then said the messengers, "Peradventure, if it be pleasing unto the king, the people will send a chosen few among

the multitude to confer with the king or his captains in the king's palace."

But the king was wroth and smote upon the ground with a golf stick, and said, "As my soul liveth, there shall none come into the king's house to confer with the king or his captains that putteth not his trust in the great god Protection that is in the temple of High Tariffs." And the high priests were Guthrie, Weir and Manion.

So the messengers returned unto the people and made known the words of the king. And there was a young man arose in their midst and spoke unto the people saying "I, even I, was a follower of the king and helped put him on the throne, but we will no longer fight for the king."

And there was a prophetess named Agnes (1) who prophesied saying, "The king will live to regret bitterly his action this day."

And it came to pass that the seer, Morrison (2), who in times past had given wise counsel unto the people, spake words of cheer and hope, and the people took counsel together how they might overthrow the great god Protection that was in the temple of High Tariffs. And many were turned from the king that day.

(1) Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P.

(2) J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U.F.O.

## Debate in Camrose

### U.F.A. and Conservative Speakers Will Discuss Government's Record

The Camrose U.F.A. is sponsoring a public debate that will no doubt create a wide interest throughout Alberta. The many conflicting views that have been given to the public regarding the financial record of the Provincial Government in Alberta have spread confusion in the minds of the people. This is largely due to the lack of joint meetings being arranged so that representatives of different political parties can present their views to the same audience at the same time.

The Camrose U.F.A. is to be congratulated upon its initiative in arranging for a debate to be held in Camrose on the night of September 10th on the subject:

"Resolved that Alberta has had, since 1921, a more economical administration of its financial affairs under the U.F.A. Government than during the period under previous administrations and further, that no Province in Canada has had since 1921 a more economical administration than the Province of Alberta."

Invitations have been extended to J. R. Love, M.L.A. for Wainwright, to speak on the affirmative side and to W. R. Howson, M.L.A., to take the negative side on the above question. It is to be hoped that the public will take a keen interest in this debate and that further debates of this nature will be arranged throughout the Province where Conservative representatives as well as those representing the Liberal and U. F. A. view-point will be invited to participate. It is understood that the invitations have been accepted.

"The 'practical man' is the man who acts on the theories of thirty years ago."  
—Sir Josiah Stamp.



## PREMIER BROWNLEE'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 8)

of wheat by a board was declared ultra vires.

"There are things which will be discussed no doubt, from this platform, with which, so far as the general principle is concerned, we as Provincial Members and Ministers are in complete accord. We have the power to do those very things, but the question does come up whether we should wait until other Provinces are ready to act. As you know, in the history of the world and the development of our democratic institutions, we have fought and won a number of battles, for democratic government, for religious freedom. We have long ago fought our battle and won it for adult suffrage. Canada stands today as free as any country. But we have not yet fought and won the battle for a more equitable distribution of this world's goods, and we have now entered on that battle.

### Can One Province Stand Alone?

"There are many things that as Provinces we can do, but can one Province act alone? We undoubtedly have the right to build up very high succession duties and income taxes. But supposing Alberta says: We are going to put our succession duties away beyond those of any other Province of Canada, in our desire to bring about in Alberta a more even distribution of wealth. Let us turn to British Columbia. That Province for years has kept its succession duties lower than any other Province, hoping that people will retire there. We might in the long run leave ourselves in a worse position, as far as Governments are concerned, for the simple reason that we would be driving money out of this Province.

"These things are matters of consideration, matters of great importance, where we have to be guided, whether we like it or not, somewhat, by what is being done in other Provinces. We can only make progress, as I see it, by acting in groups, not one Province by itself.

"It inevitably happens in a time of depression, such as this, that the wolves come in from the forests and the hills and they think that the time is opportune to worry the peasants; and today there are those going up and down the Province taking the opportunity of attacking the Provincial Government, believing that the anxiety of the people will make them waver in the loyalty that they have held in the past.

"The Province of Alberta today, in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, can pass the following tests: first of all, that we are carrying on under these conditions with the lowest rate of taxation of any Province west of the Great Lakes. The Province is in the soundest position financially today of any Province west of the Great Lakes.

"With respect to our total expenditures, we still await the first definite detailed challenge of our administration, showing where we have been extravagant or wasteful in the management of the business affairs of this Province. Charges are made that we are wasteful and extravagant because the capital debt of the Province is greater, and because the total expenditures are greater—charges that are childish and futile. Alberta, since the time that is taken for comparison, has made wonderful strides, and has had a wonderful development, and our expenditures must be commensurate. Insanity is increasing at the rate of 100 cases a year—not because of the Farmer Government—it is one

of the weaknesses of human society. There is a steadily growing need to meet the needs of an increasing school population; and needs in many other directions.

### God or Mammon

"Mr. Duggan will say: 'The Brownlee Government is extravagant. Save Alberta by putting a Conservative Government in power.' He said recently that Brownlee had to decide whether he was going to serve God or Mammon. But when I remembered that he represents the financial interests of the East, and the other Conservative speaker is head of the gas company, I said to myself, 'They haven't the choice that they gave me.'

"Consider Ontario. Go back to ten years ago when Mr. Ferguson, head of the Conservative Government, won against the Drury Government on a slogan of extravagance, because they had increased expenditure and total indebtedness. What happened? They won the election. Ten years ago Ontario's capital debt was 180 millions; the Conservative Government that went into power on the program of economy have built up a debt of \$514,000,000. That is the answer to the argument. They have built the Hydro system with that money. That is good business, so why should I criticise them? And I invite you to apply the same method to the record of the Alberta Government. Saskatchewan, with a new Government that also went into power on a program of economy, increased its capital debt in one year more than we have in any two years, because they had not started in on building gravelled roads as early as we did, and they tried to catch up. Every Province in the last ten years has increased its capital debt.

### Provincial Taxation

"As to taxation, what tax do you as farmers pay today, in 1923, that you didn't in 1921? Two—a gasoline tax, and (maybe) you pay an income tax. And that statement cannot be contradicted. You are paying today the same license fee on your automobiles. We get infinitely more money from this tax, because there are now over 100,000 motor cars as against a few thousands ten years ago. You are paying less supplementary revenue tax. You pay a gasoline tax to help us carry the cost of roads that we have built. If you were living in Saskatchewan you would be paying six or seven cents, and in B. C. or Manitoba you would equally be paying six or seven cents a gallon. In Alberta you are paying five cents a gallon. Even the income tax compares very favorably with the income tax of any other Province West of the Great Lakes. Those who are living in the Province of Alberta today are enjoying the same service of Government and getting it at a lower rate of taxation than in any other Province West of the Great Lakes. The Citizens' Research League of Ontario prepared a comparison of costs of Government in Provinces, and Alberta showed less than that of any other Province.

"No constructive suggestion has been made by our opponents in the Legislature as to how to handle the unemployment situation, how we would improve the educational system, the administration of justice, the public health services or the schools.

### Keeping Schools Open

"There was a time in the early part of last year when we were deluged with letters from school districts saying, 'We cannot keep our schools going.' We took up the problem, and in some cases it

was a matter of sitting down with them and in some cases acting as intermediaries with their banks, in some cases a matter of reorganization and in some cases a matter of guarantee. Schools remained open longer, more rooms were open, more persons went to the public and high schools than in any previous year. This fall it is going to be difficult. There will be a careful study of every school district in the Province and we hope that again it will be a banner year.

Mr. Brownlee dealt briefly with an item in a Drumheller paper stating that 1931 advances for binder twine had not been repaid. 'The editor,' he said, 'is mistaken. Last year we found our farmers as anxious about binder twine as they are this year. We did not announce a general policy, other than to say 'Go to your banks and your case will be dealt with.' I will not stand on a platform and say that there has been sufficient consideration by banks for agricultural needs. It makes my blood boil to see the splendid buildings put up by banks that will not give credit to farmers for binder twine. But we did take the problem up last year and worked out an arrangement, and have a better arrangement this year, we believe. The farmer that goes to his bank this year will get credit for his binder twine. Last year we helped 5,000 farmers at a total cost of \$275,000; only some \$30,000 of this remains unpaid, and we have security on part of that, at least.

### Frightened of "Socialism"?

"As to public health, ladies, have you ever considered, those of you in this room who are frightened of the word 'Socialism' (if there are any) how we have advanced in the field of social medicine? Twenty years ago you would have said that one who advocated State Medicine was the reddest of the reds. We have gone our way, we have thought things out. Twenty years ago there was not a piece of factory legislation on the statute books, twenty years ago we hardly knew anything about workmen's compensation. Twenty years ago there were no such things as old age pensions or mothers' allowances; we had no conception of state medicine; unemployment was not considered the business of the state twenty years ago. The greatest tragedy that is being acted in the world today is being acted by the men who are travelling back and forth—and I never see them but it breaks my heart—back and forth, trying to get a little work. In this problem we cannot act as Provinces.

"Today, a Christian community says that these men must be fed. There must be a certain standard of living at least, and we are hoping that as a result of certain recommendations made last week in Edmonton this whole problem will be treated in a much sounder way than it is at present.

### State Medicine Coming

"State medicine is coming. We may as well frankly admit it, it is coming. And what Province in Canada has advanced further along this line? At the last medical convention in Toronto the president said that the Province of Alberta led the way in medical legislation.

"Another service—but it costs money. Again I say, here is a challenge: on the one hand, how do we compare with the other Provinces in Canada in the way we have administered your financial resources? Secondly, how do we compare in the way we have given you services during this depression? We can say, and say with confidence, that we have



measured up to any Province west of the Great Lakes, where they have to meet conditions comparable to those of our own Province.

#### Turner Valley Situation

"We have some special difficulties in this Province. The Turner Valley situation is one of the most exasperating problems that any Government was ever called to face. The problem is not of our creating. It was all done by another Government; the problem was there, the money was spent, thousands and thousands of people throughout Canada put their money into companies in the Turner Valley, and the sky was red at night with the burning gas—all this before the administration came into the hands of the Provincial Government. And they say that because of our conservation policy we have ruined those investments. Look up your financial journals and the stock prices, and see. The damage was done before we started conservation. The damage was done in the slump of stock. South of the border the governor of one of the States put the militia around the oil wells in order to force them to conserve.

"Here is the problem that we have to face. Well after well was getting drier and drier and wasting gas. Decline of rock pressure was going down day by day. And so we simply had to consider what was the best thing to do. Should we let it go, or should we try to conserve it for the future? It is a question of two and two making four. Which do you think would give you the best chance of realizing something on your investment—if you are among those who invested money in Turner Valley—one policy which simply gives you the value of the naphtha and allows the gas to go to waste, or a policy which gives you exactly the same amount of naphtha, only over a longer term, and added to that the value of the gas? Which is the better policy, one that gives you one asset or one that gives you two assets? There is no question that the policy that gives you two assets will give you the best chance of a return on your investment.

#### Cannot Segregate One Company

"There are certain persons who don't believe in conservation and they have been preaching the doctrine of unrest. The conservation tests so far conducted by Dr. Wallace—a man whose personal integrity has been unchallenged—show that the rock pressure is going down and the wells are becoming drier and drier, as regards naphtha. They say that the Imperial Oil Company is the one that is benefitting. Certainly the Imperial Oil Company is benefitting. The Imperial Oil, before we had a thing to do with that Valley, obtained 60 per cent of the acreage. We cannot help one company without helping the Imperial Oil. We cannot segregate the one company. We have to put that policy in uniformly. If they say we are allowing some wells to blow, it is not true. If they say the Imperial Oil is influencing the policy of the Government, it is not true. We have the best men we can get in charge of the work. We have brought in an expert from the U.S., independent of all the companies, who stands almost by himself, Mr. Brewster, and we will be guided very largely by his advice so far as the future policy in that field is concerned.

#### Guarantees to Co-operatives

"Our critics have said a great deal about the guarantees we have given to Farmers' Co-operatives. Within three

years no public man in the Province will mention the word Wheat Pool nor the word guarantee by way of criticism. One thing that we have done to help bring about what may be the best reform is to help the people to organize and help themselves. Even if statesmen have made their mistakes in these times, if Governments have made their mistakes, it is equally true that our people have made their mistakes. Take our grain business. What difference would it make if the Government took over the grain business or whether the people themselves took it over? You can get together and do it. Why don't you? I never see U.G.G. and Wheat Pool elevators side by side in the same town, as they are throughout the Province, without thinking, 'O the folly of our people!' One of them could do the business at half the cost. Why don't they do it? Well, we have paved the way in trying to encourage you to do these things.

"The dairy business is being centralized co-operatively—The Edmonton co-operative dairy manufactured 1,900,000 lbs. of butter last year. They are making a success. They are making their payments. In ten years' time they will have paid back their loan and be able to build a new building and then to turn back to the producers every nickel earned in making butter. The Wheat Pool is paying its way. It will make its payment to the Government.

"It is being said that the Government will take their 1929 payments out of the 1932 crop. There is no truth in it at all. We have made an arrangement and will take payment over twenty years."

#### Telephones

Dealing with the rentals of rural telephones, Mr. Brownlee asked his hearers to try to view this question as citizens of the world. "Alberta is the only Province where you have a completely co-operative telephone system. In Saskatchewan the Government only built the main line. In Alberta the farmer at present rates gets his telephone at some 60 per cent of what it costs to operate it. You may say that the long distance tolls are large because so many farmers have telephones. The fact is that only from 6 per cent to 8 per cent of the long distance calls originate with the rural lines. The balance of it is between the great cities.

#### Unemployment Relief

"I consider the matter of unemployment relief to be the most vitally important question in our community life today. These men, travelling up and down at the present time in Canada, if they go on for a little while longer, are going to be broken-spirited, to lose the inclination to work—a cancer eating into the heart of Canada. There is only one way it can be stopped. We cannot do it as Provinces. If we do there would be an army from East and West converge on the Province of Alberta. A great deal of this trekking back and forth is to find a little better standard of living somehow.

"Why cannot we forget our Constitution for a little while in Canada? Why cannot we remember that it was built 60 years ago for the time of the horse and buggy, and not for the time of flying machines and automobiles? The Dominion Government are the only people who can handle this situation.

"These unemployed men should be organized: as a peace-time army—not as a war-time army. We should use a little bit of our common sense in peace

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time to save our men, as we did in war time to destroy our fellowmen.

"I said to our Prime Minister a year ago in Calgary: 'I don't care whether you want this Province to pay every dollar or not, you can do it and we will pay any proportionate cost with the rest of the Provinces. In the meantime we are here as a Province. Our finances are limited. We have to go to Ottawa for assistance. We must come to direct relief schemes. The next question is, how are we going to come to as good a standard of living as we can with the resources at our command? By taking the single men and organizing them as a peace-time army, we could stop a lot of the tragedy and unrest and inefficiency that has been shown in this relief work.

"What of the future? We are in a mess, and I would be the last man to try and stand before an intelligent audience and hazard a guess as to whether we have found that long looked for corner. We stand, as a community in Western Canada, in a position that is peculiar among communities of the world, and for this reason, that we do not consume the products that we have grown to any great extent. It is a matter of standards of living, and we want to preserve our standard of living. Purchasing power must be built up before there will be any improvement.

"I stand behind many of the things that have been said today, for currency reform, for other important changes. One of the greatest comforts I find is that those who are in control are being driven, even against their convictions, to change the present order of things to some extent. We need study and thought, and one organization that can fill that need is the U.F.A.

"You may not think Brownlee is a proper person for Premier. You may not care for all that your Federal members stand for. But look beyond that. The wider viewpoint is that the agriculturist of Western Canada should say that we are a vital influence in Canada today. Come in and help us shape those aims and policies!"

## DRUMHELLER RALLY

(Continued from page 5)

The whole-hearted support of the audience for the ideas behind the Federation were shown by their enthusiastic reception of its president, and by the applause which frequently punctuated his speech. Mr. Woodsworth related how the Farmer and Labor representatives in the Federal House had found themselves working in accord during the past eleven years, and how the events of the past two years had forced the two movements closer together. Both movements had come to use the phrase "Co-operative Commonwealth" in the gradual shaping of their objective; and so it had been decided that "we could come together in a federation with a view to building up machinery through which we could gain control and form a society with the object of making and distributing goods not for private profit, but for the use of human-kind."

The speaker was convinced that organization would proceed throughout the country and, unless an election were suddenly sprung, that the Federation would have candidates in the field from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

### Labor and Farmer Movements

What was the common cause of the Labor and Farmer movements? We were all in the grip of an economic system that prevented us, farmer and labor and

a great many business and professional men too, from enjoying life as we should. The Mayor of the city had said that most people had two objects in view in coming to this country, to live in decency and some comfort themselves and make reasonable provision for their children. If the present system would enable most of the people to do this, most of the people would not quarrel very much with the system. But it had failed to make this possible, and people were realizing that something was wrong. There were about 700,000 unemployed in Canada, and suffering and insecurity everywhere.

"If this were in Canada alone," continued Mr. Woodsworth, "you might possibly be justified in concluding that if you turned the present Government out everything might be lovely again. But I think you could turn this Government out, just as you turned the Liberals out two years ago, and it would make little difference, because the new Government would go along on similar lines."

The present crisis was different from others, in that it was universal; the existence of the same conditions all over the world confirmed the belief that there was some primary, fundamental cause. There was an inherent defect in the economic system.

### "Outworks of Capitalist System"

It would not be an easy matter to set right. "If we capture Parliament," declared Mr. Woodsworth, "we will have but captured the outworks of the present capitalist system." The two old parties would unite against the new forces—but then they would no longer be able to deceive people with their sham fights. "People have been led to believe that there is great danger of their losing something. The less a man has, apparently, the more he is afraid of losing something. But if we have a good group of Members we will command a hearing, and if we have a hearing our success is assured, because our cause is eminently reasonable."

### President Gardiner

President Robert Gardiner, M.P., the last speaker, was greeted with very hearty applause. His survey of the present situation and the outlook for the future, although it came at the end of two long sessions, and although, as he remarked with dry humor, the seats were probably not "too soft," was listened to with unflagging interest.

In the U.F.A., declared Mr. Gardiner, the spirit was arising which could not be crushed; the people were determined to see that things were made better for the masses of the people. This great rally was part of an educational campaign throughout the Province, the first of a series that would be held during the fall.

Outstanding among economic problems was the surplus of wheat. At the end of the grain year there was a surplus on hand of over 130 million bushels, and a 400 million bushel crop in sight. There would be no shortage of food. There was nothing one need go short of if he had the purchasing power, but one-fifth of the population of Canada was without purchasing power.

The present depression was the worst the world had ever seen, continued Mr. Gardiner, and embraced problems not encountered in previous depressions. He traced the development of previous systems and declared that we were in the machine age of plenty; it would be merely commonsense to see that it was equitably distributed among the people. Old policies would not do; new policies were required to meet new needs. Debts

were an inseparable part of the present system, and unless debts could be scaled down the system could not continue.

Mr. Gardiner referred to the part of the U.F.A. in forming the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and explained its position.

In conclusion, the speaker maintained that there was no cause for despondency. If the people were prepared to work for the establishment of a new social order, the future would indeed be bright.

## U.F.A. Local Items

Lone Pine Creek U.F.A. Local held their first picnic recently, followed by a barn dance which was much enjoyed by the young people.

H. Critchlow was successful recently in organizing Bloomsbury U.F.A. Local, near Barrhead. There are ten paid-up members, and E. F. Lucas and William Neville are the elected officers.

William Irvine, M. P., was the speaker at a picnic held by Haultain U.F.A. Local at the Battle River Community Park. G. L. Pritchard, secretary, writes that a nice sum was cleared, which will be used in the development of the park.

President Gardiner spoke to a good meeting of Hastings Coulee U.F.A. Local on August 4th, reports C. W. Morgan, secretary. "Altogether his address was very instructive and enlightening, and must have been interesting to judge by the attention the crowd gave him. I am informed by Mr. Keuffer that we are gaining a large membership here through the sale of Red Head products."

Over five hundred people attended the first sports day held by South Castor U.F.A. Local, at the Ed. Knaresbrough farm. Softball games, running and jumping events, and music by the Castor Junior Band provided entertainment until the late afternoon, when C. F. Pals, president of the Local, called the crowd together to listen to short addresses by J. E. Brown, U.F.A. Director; A. L. Sanders, M.L.A.; Dr. McPherson, and Prof. Gilchrist of Castor. A total of about \$126 was raised by admissions, refreshments booth, raffling of a cake and a dance in the evening.

### Grateful to Canadian Farmers

"Here is one American who is very grateful for the practical demonstration and object lesson you Canadians are teaching us on this side of the line, concerning successful progress toward more Social Justice for all citizens of the world," writes J. B. Richardson of Lakeside, Washington, in a recent letter to the Editor. Mr. Richardson's letter was accompanied by an order for pamphlets and books from the stock at the U.F.A. Central Office, including several dealing with the subject of financial reform.

The most common causes of tire trouble and the way to avoid them, are described in a useful little booklet, "Tire Care Saves You Money" which can be obtained from Goodyear dealers or branch managers.

"Canada 1932", a useful and attractive handbook of statistics and information, is just off the press. Applications for copies should be addressed to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



## Successful Meeting in Grande Prairie

D. M. Kennedy, M. P., Hugh Allen, M.L.A., and I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director, spoke at a series of successful meetings in Grande Prairie constituency recently. The tour was planned for one meeting each day, but in many cases two meetings a day developed. The interest in the movement was amply demonstrated by the good attendance and by sustained interest in the addresses and the questions which invariably followed, states a report of the tour sent in by Mr. Macklin, who adds: "The difficulties of the Pools and the great deflation had the temporary effect of destroying the farmers' faith in their own ability to win 'a place in the sun' of economic life. But there is strong evidence that they are rallying again to the fight with the idea, not of cutting off arms of the economic octopus, but with the idea of making those arms of service rather than arms of profit."

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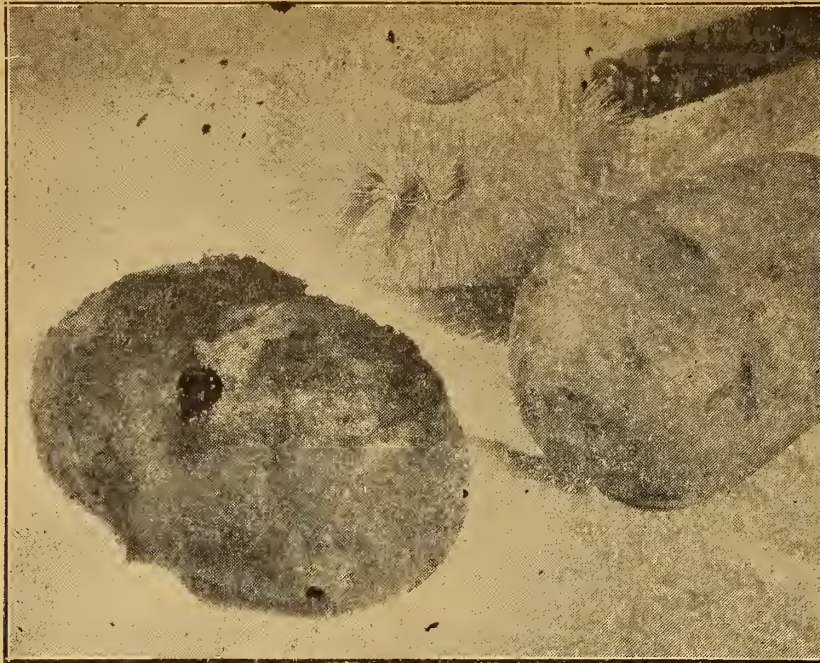
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